it was necessary to make down the whole length of the roller, and it could be kept neither soft nor pliable. Providentially these difficulties were overcome by observing a process in the Staffordshire potteries, in which the workmen use what are there called dabbers. These dabbers, composed of glue and treacle, possessed every requisite to hold and distribute the ink, spreading it evenly over the form, besides being easily kept clean and pliable. This method was at once seized upon by ingenious printers, who used it in time in the cylinder form, as is now common in all printing offices.

Formerly the word *the* was indicated by the letters *y* and *e*, thus—*ye*; *&* was used for *and*; with other ungainly abbreviations. Connected letters were also employed: *c* and *t* were joined by a curve from the top of one to the other; and when two *s's* occurred a long *f* was used.

Instead of ponderous folios and quartos, mutilated, unpaged, and unparagraphed, without capitals, and with words so huddled together as to put the reader to his wit's end to make out the meaning, now we have the beautiful pocket and library editions, convenient in size, clear, and intelligible within—" books that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand," as Dr. Johnson says.

EVENING AT THE FARM.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

OVER the hill the farm-boy goes,
His shadow lengthens along the land,
A giant staff in a giant hand;
In the poplar tree, above the spring,
The katydid begins to sing.
The early dews are falling—
Into the stone-heap darts the mink;
The swallows skim the river's brink;
And home to the woodland fly the crows,
When over the hill the farm-boy goes,
Cheerily calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
Further, further over the hill,
Faintly calling, calling still,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"

Into the yard the farmer goes,
With grateful heart at the close of day:
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon-shed stand yoke and plough;
The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow,
The cooling dews are falling—
The friendly sheep his welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
The whinnying mare her master knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes,
His cattle calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
While still the cow-boy, far away,
Goes seeking those that have gone astray—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'!"

Now to her task the milkmaid goes.
The cattle come crowding through the gate
Lowing, pushing, little and great;
About the trough, by the farm-yard pump,
The frolicsome yearlings frisk and jump,
While the pleasant dews are falling—
The new mitch heifer is quick and shy,
But the old cow waits with tranquil eye,
And the white stream into the bright pail flows,
When to her task the milkmaid goes.
Soothingly calling—
"So, boss! so, boss! so! so!"
The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "So! so, boss! so! so!"

To supper at last the farmer goes,
The apples are pared, the paper read,
The stories are told, then all to bed.
Without, the crickets' ceaseless song
Makes shrill the silence all night long;
The heavy dews are falling.
The housewife's hand has turned the lock;
Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock;
The household sinks to deep repose;
But still in sleep the farm-boy goes
Singing, calling—
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
And oft the milkmaid, in her dreams,
Drums in the pail with the flashing streams,
Murmuring, "So, boss! so!"

THE DEVOTION OF THE UNION SOLDIERS.

THEY kept back no part of the price demanded for the country's ransom, nor complained they of the mode and manner of the sacrifice. Never shall I forget an exhibition of this unflinching loyalty of the Union soldier, as I saw it in Columbia Jail, in 1863. General Burnside had executed two rebel spies in Tennessee. The Richmond authorities had, in retaliation, sentenced to death two Union officers in the Libby. Our Government ordered the prompt hanging of two prominent rebel officers if the condemned Union prisoners were executed. Retaliation to the utmost was threatened on both sides, and public sentiment at the South was strongly in its favor. To those who were in the prison the prospect was indeed gloomy; all the more that, in our inactivity, our imaginings of evil were beyond the reality. Men who were ready to face the cannon's mouth shrank from death by the gallows. One dark day a little knot of Union officers at Columbia talked sadly of what was before them, and one and another thought it hard to be in such a strait. It was then that a young man, who had enlisted from a joiner's bench into the Second Connecticut regiment, and afterward was promoted from the ranks in the regiment of another state, spoke out in the true spirit of the best of them all: "Well, I enlisted to serve my country; and I am ready to do it! If my Government thinks I can serve it best by being hanged, I'm ready to be hanged. That's all there is about *that!*" And every mouth was closed, while every heart said "Amen!" Each officer there was, thenceforward, ready to die, by bullet or by halter, for his country.

Another soldier I recall—or rather family of soldiers—from the State of Maine. A father and five sons enlisted early in the war in diff rent Maine regiments. One son was wounded at the first Bull Run fight. After a year's service, the father was mustered out for disability, and returned home. A second son died at Antietam. A third fell dead at Port Hudson. A fourth was bayoneted to death at Gettysburg. The fifth was severely wounded at Deep Run, and went home on furlough. The son who was wounded at Bull Run received another wound before Petersburg, and was also sent home. Leaving the stage-coach at the point nearest his father's, he started on foot across the fields to the familiar farm-house. It was after nightfall. A blinding snowstorm prevailed. Weak from his wounds, the bewildered soldier dropped exhausted by the way; and the next morning he was found dead, within a stone's throw of the dear old patriot homestead. Then the sole surviving son went again to the front. It was there that I met him, in the latter months of the war; and he asked me not to count him shirking because from his wounds he was on light duty, instead of actively with his company. Is not such service to be remembered gratefully? Are not such soldiers—living or dead—worthy of a double honor?—*Rev. H. Clay Trumbull.*

PRIVATE FOXES.

THE sensational novelists are right, if also wrong. We are not all murderers or forgers or bigamists, as they make out; but most of us have a certain thread of tragic romance woven in with the dull commonplace of our lives, which the world at large does not see. And whoso has a secret, personal or belonging to the family—a secret which it would damage him to have known—carries a fox under his cloak. These secrets are of all kinds, and but few of us escape the possession of one or the other. The rarer holds some that will not bear thinking of—some for which we are thankful that it cannot give back its dead; the madhouse others to which the world has lost the clue, but which always remain as a kind of ghastly background to everything else in one's life. Some wander about strange lands, under other names than their own, because they dare not be known under their own; and others are wiped out of social life altogether, members of a family which itself has cast them off, saying "they are dead," because they do not choose to confess that they are disgraced. These, and more than these, our own faults and follies, our mistakes and our disappointments, are foxes whose cruel teeth tear forever at our heart-strings; but, though we all know such things of ourselves and our intimates, and hear occasionally of the same with others, we all agree to live as if there were no secrets in society worth speaking of, and as if foxes were no worse to carry than so many playful puppies. All this gives the world a strange, phantasmagoric, unreal kind of appearance to those who dare to examine and to think. What is true among this heap of makebelieves by which we are surrounded? who is real? and whose happiness is more than a pretty fable—a cloak rather thicker in substance and more richly wrought than his neighbor's? "To suffer and be strong." They are mournful words enough, a melancholy kind of motto for one's life. But one sees little else ahead; and, at least, the consciousness of one's own foxes ought to make us tolerant and pitiful when cloaks fall off from our neighbors' shoulders, and we see the havoc theirs have made.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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THE HAMLET ON THE SEA-COAST.

BY WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

A LITTLE hamlet hid away from men,
Spoil for no painter's eye, no poet's pen,
Modest as some brief flower, concealed obscure,
It nestles on the high and echoing shore.
Rejoiced, the distant traveler sees the mill
Whose rushing sails the steady breezes fill,
As o'er the waste he journeys on alone,
Nor asks what place is that, unsought, unknown.

This led me first to seek the hamlet small,
This better pleased me than the civic wall;
For solitude and silence nourish calm,
Contented thoughts, that wreathe life with a charm.
Oft would I tread thy far-off, quiet shore,
And sit alinyed with its unnoticed store.
What though nor fame nor hope my fancy fired,
Nor aught of that to which my youth aspired,
Nor woman's beauty, nor her friendly cheer
That nourish life like some soft atmosphere?
For here I found I was a welcome guest
At generous Nature's hospitable feast.
The barren moors no fences girdled high,
These endless beaches planting might defy,
And the blue sea admitted all the air—
A cordial draught, so sparkling and so rare.

While far I wandered—far and wide between—
Proud of my salt expanse and country clean,
A few old fishers seemed my only men,
Some aged wives, their queens, not often seen;
Those had outsailed the wild, o'er-heaving seas,
These closely nestled in their old roof trees.
Too dull to mark, they eyed me without harm;
Careless of alms, I was not their alarm.
The aged widow, in her cottage lone,
Of solitude and musing patient grown,
Could let me wander o'er her scanty fields,
And pick the flower that contemplation yields.
Oft had she sat the winter storms away,
And feared the sea, and trembled at its play;
Noticed the clouds, and guessed when storms were nigh;
Like me, alone, far from humanity.
Her straw all plaited and her day's work done,
Then as the sat she saw the reddening sun
Drop o'er the distant cape, and felt that May
Had outbid April for a sweeter day,
And dreamed of flowers and garden-work to do,
And half resolved, and half it kept in view.

This census o'er, and all the rest was mine.
The gliding vessel on the horizon's line,
That left the world wherein my fancy strayed,
Yet long enough her soft good-bye delayed
To let my eye engross her beauty rare,
Kissed by the seas and mistress of the air.
That, too, was mine—the green and curling wave,
Child of the sand—a playful child and brave;
Urged by the breeze, the crashing surges fall—
Let zephyrs dance—and silken bubbles all;
But let the gale lift from yon Eastern realm—
No more the ship perceives the patient helm;
Tranced in the tumbling roar she whirls away,
A shattered ghost, a chip for thy dread play.
Wild ocean wave! some eyes look out o'er thee
And fill with tears, and ask, Could such things be?
Why slept the All-seeing Eye when death was near?
Be hushed each doubt, assuage each troubled fear!
Think One who made the sea, and made the wind,
May also feel for our poor human kind;
And they who sleep amid the surges tall
Summoned great Nature to their funeral,
And she obeyed. We fall not far from shore;
The seabird's wail, the skies our fates deplore;
The melancholy main goes sounding on
His world-old anthem o'er our horizon.

MY POSITION AND MY CONSCIENCE.

BY FATHER HYACINTHE.

I HAVE not a word to say in answer to the outrages and calumnies that have been heaped upon me for nearly two years past; but I owe an explanation to those honest and pious souls who have been grieved at seeing my perseverance in what has been represented to them as my double apostasy—apostasy from the Carmelite Order, to which I am bound by monastic vows; and apostasy from the Catholic Church, to which I belong by the faith of my baptism.

There have been no such apostasies.

I. In the first place, as respects the monastic state, all the canonists acknowledge that there is no apostasy in the mere fact that a monk abandons for a time, or even for all time, the dress and residence of his order. It is a sufficient justification of this course of action that he should have obtained the authorization of his superiors; and it is no secret with what facility the Roman Curia nowadays grants these *secularizations*, which reopen to the dweller in the cloister, weary of its rule or its solitude, the doors of that world which he had renounced. All the less is there apostasy in the fact, in a time of universal trouble and confusion, of withdrawing from the cloister in order not to undergo, under the outward show of duty, one of those acts of oppression which assail at once the purity of faith and integrity of conscience, and which inflict on the ministry of the priest that which Saint Ambrose reckons to be the uttermost disgrace. "Nothing," says this saintly bishop, "is so perilous in the sight of God, nothing so shameful in the sight of man, for a priest, as not to speak out his own convictions freely."

At some future time I shall write out—not for my own justification, about which I give myself small concern, but that I may throw light upon this crisis through which the Church is passing, and give support to consciences that have suffered like my own—the story of those events which led to and followed upon my protest of September 20th, 1869. At present I will confine myself to indicating the most essential points.

The two following letters, which it seems to be my duty to publish, will define the position which I have really taken toward the Order of Barefooted Carmelites:

To His Grace the Archbishop of Paris:

PARIS, PASSY, Sept. 20th, 1869.

Monseigneur:—The condition of actual oppression to which I find myself reduced, at the present moment, in the Order to which I belong, has brought me to two very grave resolutions. I have maturely pondered them, before my conscience and at the foot of the cross; and I come now to communicate them to Your Eminence, with regret that I must be the cause of pain that I would fain have spared you.

The first of these resolutions is, not to preach the coming Advent Conferences at Notre Dame. Since my speech, henceforth, is not to be allowed to be the sincere expression of my thought, and is to be held in bondage to the demands of a party, let it sink into silence as toward the earth, and turn toward Heaven in prayer alone.

My second determination consists in withdrawing, until the holding of the Œcumenical Council, from the convents of my Order, which have become as hurtful to my health as to the tranquillity of my mind. In the exceptional circumstances with which I am surrounded I can have no recourse to the Holy See for justice, since it is under the pressure of men who are omnipotent at Rome that my own Order has suddenly shifted front with respect to me. The only way open to me is this into which I enter.

And yet, Monseigneur, since my course, justified as it is, and even commanded to my conscience by a higher law, will seem to many to be in opposition to the canons of the Church, I hasten to assure Your Eminence that, until restored to perfect regularity of standing, I shall abstain from wearing either the monastic or the ecclesiastical dress, and from performing any functions of the priesthood. I am resolved not to be willingly an occasion of scandal for my brethren. I am resolved not, by any fault of mine, to give pain to the heart of the bishop who for five years of toilsome labor has never for a moment failed to be to me a father, I might almost venture to say a friend.

Accept, Monseigneur, with the expression of my painful regret, that of my unchangeable gratitude and profound veneration.

BROTHER HYACINTHE,
of the Barefooted Carmelites.

To the Reverend Father, the "Definitor," Acting General of the Barefooted Carmelites at Rome:

PARIS, August 4th, 1870.

Most Reverend Father:

Last year, just before the sitting of the Vatican Council, in view of the extreme peril impending over the Church, and the fatal illusions prevailing, both as to the extent of the danger and as to the practical means of preventing it, I deemed it an imperious duty to lift up my voice. This I could not do while remaining under the monastic discipline; more especially as the Reverend Father General of our Order had just inflicted a general censure on my preaching; and, in order to keep me from "meddling with questions under dispute among Catholics," had ordered me, under the severe penalties of the *formal precept*, to "print no more letters nor discourses." In the state of things, I did not hesitate to quit my convent for a season. My intention in so doing was not to trample under foot my monastic vows, nor to break rudely with the life of the cloister; but only to discharge an obligation which I considered more pressing and more sacred. This is the reason why I have never regarded myself as really resting under the excommunication which falls upon the apostate monk.

This grave and painful duty seems now to have been accomplished. The Council, too, without being officially prorogued, continues to be really suspended, and the war imposes silence on all religious discussions.

I come, then, to express to you, most reverend father, my sincere wish and ardent desire to resume the exercise of the life of Carmel. You will find in me, I trust, a docile mind in everything which respects the things of the monastic state. I entreat you only not to require from me, in another line of ideas, what my conscience would not suffer me to concede: I mean the retraction of my two letters of September 20th, 1869, and July 30th, 1870, and the abandonment of convictions which are dearer to me than life, and on which a council truly ecumenical has not yet pronounced.

Painful as is the present condition of the Church, I must hope still that there remains some possible way of reconciliation between the diverse obligations that rest upon my conscience, and I reckon confidently on your wisdom and paternal kindness to help me find it.

Accept, etc., etc.,

BROTHER HYACINTHE,
of the Barefooted Carmelites.

This last letter remains unanswered.

I think that my position must now be understood. The ideal of a monastic life has lost for me nothing of its sublimity; but I am freed from all illusions as to its practical realization. The experience of the cloister, pursued, as I am well entitled to say, with the most thorough earnestness and energy for more than ten years, enables me to lay my finger on the incurable evil of the religious orders in their present form; and I am convinced that a change in the very conditions of their existence is the only thing which can recover them from this decay. Ideas like these began to dawn upon my mind from the first years of my Carmelite life; but I have never thought that they sufficed of themselves to release me from the sacred obligations which I had contracted. I would advise no person to enter the convents, such as they commonly are, at this day. I am ready to shut myself up again within them as soon as it is agreed to respect that voice of my conscience to which I have sacrificed my place before the noblest audience in the world, my dearest friendships—I had almost said the honor of my name and the tranquillity of my life.

II. As to my second apostasy—the abandonment of the Church—I well know that it is the decisive argument, and perhaps I should add the malicious delight, of those who have never forgiven me for not identifying Catholicism with their own sect. Once more let me say that I am not speaking to this class. But to those whom they are deceiving let me say that there are but two things that can really separate from the Church—excommunication justly incurred, and heresy formally and obstinately professed.

According to the doctrine of St. Thomas Aquinas, and of most theologians, an unjust excommunication is *ipso facto* invalid, and binding neither *in foro publico* nor *in foro conscientiæ*—neither before man nor before God. Furthermore, I have never been personally excommunicated, either by the Pope or by any bishop. The superiors of my Order only have notified me by an official act that I had incurred the major excommunication pronounced *ipso facto* against apostate monks. What I have just said as to my motives in leaving the convent in Paris is sufficient to prove their error. From that time forth I have never failed to find priests intelligent enough to absolve me in confession. This very year, at Easter, I received the communion at Rome, in St. Peter's Church.

I am no more a heretic than I am excommunicated. If I have said anything in any writing against the real and pure doctrine of the Catholic Church, it has been said by inadvertence and mistake. I retract it humbly, fervently, and with all my soul. I desire to persevere in that holy faith which I imbibed with my mother's milk, which was sealed upon my heart with the benediction of my dying father, which I have preached to the world, and which, by God's grace, I shall carry to the grave. Whatever may be the sympathies that have come to me on the part of churches separated from the center of unity, whatever the sentiments of esteem and the bonds of affection that bind me to some of the most illustrious and devout of their representatives, I have always declared that I distinguished between Protestantism, as such, and the gospel truths in the Christian souls within its pale. Just so I have never confounded Catholicism with the errors and abuses too often presented to us in its name. In a letter written in America, less than two months after my protest of September 20th, 1869, and copied at that time by the newspapers, I said: "I remain faithful to my Church; and, if I have protested against the excesses which dishonor and threaten to ruin it, you may measure the intensity of my love toward her by the cry of my distress. When the Master and Example of us all armed himself with the scourge against the profaners of the temple, his disciples remembered that it was written, 'The zeal of thine house has eaten me up.'"*

In the woes that have fallen upon my country, trammeled by the painful impossibility of rendering her any service, I have come to Rome to seek the only consolations which are still open to me—to Rome, which I feel more than ever to be my second fatherland, in one sense my first, for it is *the country of my soul*. I have sought to see the Holy Father. I had wished to let him read my inmost heart. I recognize his authority, despite the abuse to which it has been perverted. I revere his white hairs, his misfortunes, even his faults, for they have their origin in pious illusions. But, because I must remain constant to the immovable faith of the Catholic Church and the primitive faith of the Church of Rome, I refuse my adhesion to the pretended dogma, new and heretical, of the Papal infallibility. I refuse to recognize as really free and really legitimate the pretended Œcumenical Council, in which—I am certain of it—history will see only a strategical ambuscade and a political intrigue.

And I close this declaration with the words which in the first ages of the liberty and purity of the Church were spoken by a holy bishop, St. Polycrates of Ephesus, to Pope St. Victor, who threatened him with excommunication, in order to constrain him to celebrate Easter in the fashion of the Western churches. "I am not afraid of threats," replied the disciple of St. Polycarp and St. John. "I am not afraid of threats, for those greater than I have said, *It is good to obey God rather than man.*"

Men pass away, and their words with them; but the truth of the Lord endureth forever.

ROME, June 17th, 1871.

* Letter to Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, prefixed to the "Works of Father Hyacinthe."

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

MY recent visit to the lower Mississippi and Texas, though somewhat hurried, afforded excellent opportunities for becoming acquainted with the prevailing spirit and temper of the people. Here are my most essential conclusions:

I. That Secession was a mistake, never to be repeated, I firmly believe to be the unchangeable conviction of a large majority of those who upheld the Confederate cause. Of course, if you ask them whether they do or do not still think they were right in seceding, they will generally answer that they think they were. The pride of opinion, the love of what seems consistency, a resolution not to descrt and dishonor the memory of their dead heroes, all dictate this. But underlying the impulses which dictate this language is a very general and deep conviction that Secession and Rebellion, though they may in possible cases be justifiable, are rarely or never practicable cure for any conceivable grievance or wrong; that they belong to that dangerous class of remedies that are worse than the diseases they combat. Liable as I am to error, I feel entire confidence that the South will not be the arena of the next struggle to defy the authority and mar the integrity of the Union. The stern lessons of the Civil War will not there be lightly disregarded.

II. And yet I perceived many indications of the prevalence and cultivation of a spirit of irrational and peevish faultfinding with the Federal Government, as though it were a foreign authority, imposed and maintained by the might of an invading army. A predisposition to complain—to invent and magnify grievances—is evinced by most of the old journals and local politicians. Their treatment of the Ku-Klux act is a fair exemplification of this spirit. The impudent pretense that the alleged Ku-Klux outrages are fabrications—that the scores of living witnesses who have been dragged from their beds at midnight, and lashed and whaled by gangs of masked riders until they would promise never more to vote a Radical ticket, or who have seen this discipline applied to others, are all perjured liars—is persisted in as though fifty men's oaths that they had been thus shamefully treated could be offset and overborne by five hundred men's testimony that *they* have no personal knowledge that such crimes were ever committed. This pretense of proving that outrages have not been perpetrated in one county, because none are alleged as having taken place in some other—that black men have not been Ku-Kluxed in either of the Carolinas, or in Mississippi, because no one pretends that they have been in Virginia, or recently in Texas, is among those insults to the popular understanding which are only possible in times of high political excitement, of intense party bitterness. The passage of the Ku-Klux repression act of the late session was a measure of naked justice to the weaker race, and of peace and beneficence to the entire South. Every acre of land south of Mason & Dixon's line is enhanced in value by that act; every man's chance to earn a living by honest industry is improved by it. It touches no one, troubles no one, threatens no one who minds his own business and proffers no annoyance to others. And yet the old Southern journals shriek over it as though it were another curfew or a general confiscation act. Such screechy, hysteric utterances bespeak an unhealthy public sentiment, which at once incites and is inflamed by them.

III. The worst phase of Southern opinion is a morbid brooding over fancied wrongs and oppressions—an evident desire to find therein excuse for indolence and uselessness. Not so many as five years ago, but still far too many stalwart young men daily gather at the railroad stations and cross-roads stores to squander their precious hours in cursing the Yankees, execrating the carpet-baggers, and wondering "why the —— niggers won't work"—meaning, "Why won't they work for us without wages, as their fathers did, because they couldn't help it?" If these chronic grumblers would just stay at home and work themselves, instead of troubling themselves concerning the industry of others, who mainly *are* at work, the South would soon be renovated.

IV. The foremost benefactors of the South this day are the Northern men who are sending down their money to construct or extend Southern railroads. These are doing a mighty though silent work, especially in Texas. They are fairly lifting tens of thousands out of the ruts of discontent, of apathy, of willful despondency, into which they had stubbornly settled. Men who obstinately refused to be comforted for the loss of their slaves are taking heart in spite of themselves at seeing their lands and their crops doubled in value by the running of a new railroad within a few miles of their hitherto secluded homes. Men who supposed they never would or could find a market for any product but cotton, and must wagon this many days' journey across unbridged streams and bottomless "sloughs" to reach a purchaser, are beginning to learn that corn, or wheat, or hay, or vegetables will often pay them better than cotton, while cotton sells for cash at their own doors, and nets them far more than of old. A railroad within hearing quickens every energy into unwonted activity. It incites new conceptions, new hopes, new aims, as well as opens new and better markets. The half-dozen trunk roads which will soon bring seven-eighths of the people of Texas within five days' regular travel of New York are silently revolutionizing the habits and thoughts of her people, and binding them with new and powerful ligaments to the heart of the Union.

V. I have said nothing of current party politics, because they are as yet in chaos. The great body of those who were Rebels will, for the present, vote with and rank under the Democratic ticket, as the Blacks, the invincible Unionists, and most of the "carpet-baggers" will vote Republican, if allowed to vote as they choose. But there are, in the bosom of Time, more New Departures than Vallandigham ever dreamed of; and these a wise man is content to await, without attempting to forecast them. Sufficient unto the day are its own duties, responsibilities, and woes.

SUMMER AGAIN.

BY H. H.

On! I doubt all the calendar's reasons
In its wisdom so stupidly clear,
For this lovely succession of seasons,
This sweet miracle twice every year.

Though the Equinox comes by precession,
And the suns keep our time to the south,
There's a smile which belies their confession
On dear Nature's serene, silent mouth.

'Tis a trick of that blessed old mother
Who still loves us through all of our worst!
Of her joys she provides us another,
Long before we are tired of the first.

Then she hides, in her motherly fashion,
Everything she has taken away;
And she watches with secret compassion,
And she keeps her own counsel and day;

And brings back the forgotten old treasures
When the moment is ripe for surprise;
And is glad when she sees the old pleasures
Are far better than new, in our eyes!

Oh! as summers go on, and I wonder
More and more at the sweetness of things,
Here and more to my heart I ponder
How this life of swift winters and springs

Is brimfull of beneficent reasons,
Although we may be dull and perplexed—
Is but one of God's mightier seasons,
Though we know not the name of the next!

RELIGION IN A COLLEGE.

BY REV. MR. PICKERING,
OF SQUASHVILLE.

NEW HAVEN, July 8, 1871.

Messrs. Editors:—In sending you this brief communication from Mr. Pickering, I may be allowed to say that when I ventured to remonstrate with him about the name by which, in the first paragraph of his second letter, he designated your grand metropolis, I found him a little obstinate. He says that when Constantine established his imperial government at Byzantium, the old city took the name of its first emperor, and became Constantinopolis. He insists that the Americo-Batavian word "Boss" has substantially the same meaning with the Latin word "*Imperator*"; and he holds that the majestic Boss who has established his imperial government in what was once New Amsterdam is, by the testimony of admirers and of opponents alike, as great a man as Constantine. He insists that, as New Amsterdam, when it became the property of James, Duke of York, lost its old name, and became New York, so now the fact that the same place has become the property of a far greater potentate ought to be recognized and commemorated by giving a new name to the imperial city. I suspect him of an ambitious motive. He thinks that when the legislature at Albany shall have adopted his suggestion, and the new name shall have been inscribed on the pages of history, he will receive the freedom of the city in a gold box."

Yours, etc.,
LEONARD BACON.

SQUASHVILLE, CONN., July 3d, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

It is beginning to be a question in some quarters whether religion has any legitimate place in a college. Should there be daily prayers; and, if so, ought not the attendance of students on that service to be purely voluntary? Should students be required by college laws to attend public worship on the Lord's Day? Should there be any religious teaching within college walls by college officers; any recognition of God and of Christ in lectures or recitations; any attempt to influence the religious views or the religious character of the students? Should any study of theology or of the Bible be included in the college course? Is it not time to repudiate frankly, or silently to leave behind us, that "sincere zeal for upholding of the Christian religion by a succession of learned orthodox men" which led to the founding of Yale College? Why should a college meddle with the religious opinions and beliefs of its students, or require of them any religious observances? Preposterous as some of these questions may seem, I am sure that they fairly express the notions entertained by some would-be reformers of colleges.

Please to remember what a college is, as distinguished from a university. If the university is anything more than a college, it is an institution for those higher and more advanced studies for which a four years' course in college is the preparation. The difference between a freshman going to college at the normal age, and a bachelor of arts commencing professional studies, or entering upon some other postgraduate course, tells the story. If I say that a college is for the education of boys, that Saxon monosyllable may give offense, though I am sure that I and all my classmates (with two or three exceptions) were only boys in our college days. Perhaps the phrase will be more acceptable if I say that a college is for the education of young gentlemen in the years of transition from childhood to full manhood. The theory of a college is that those whom it takes under its care and teaching are *pupils*—young men under age; not men already educated, but young men who are to be educated. Its entire system of teaching and training must be constructed on that theory. It stands in a sort of parental relation to its pupils, and in proportion to the fidelity and thoroughness with which it performs the duties of that relation will be in after years the tenacity and the affectionateness of the bond between the Alumni and their Alma Mater. Those two correlative words get all their meaning from the fact that the years of a student's college life are years of pupilage, and not of independent self-control. Translate them into English, and they testify that the students are the foster children of the college. A grateful remembrance of benefits received personifies the institution that conferred them, and loves to say: "She nourished us and brought us up as children."

The business of a college, then, is education in the large and liberal meaning of that word—not merely the communication of knowledge, but the discipline and culture of the mind and the training of the man for service in the commonwealth. It is only a superficial view which regards the acquisition of knowledge, and especially of what is sometimes called useful knowledge, as the chief end of college studies; but, even in that view, some religious knowledge must be included in any scheme of liberal education. Some knowledge of the Christian religion, of the various lines of argument by which it is commended to universal acceptance, of its sacred books, of its essential and distinctive doctrines, of its place in the world's history, and of its relations to the physical sciences, is an essential part of the general information without which no man in a Christian country can be recognized as an intelligent man. A college with no grace in it for the knowledge of God and of Christ, and with no Christian worship or Christian influence within its walls—what would it be worth for the uses of a Christian people?

All this becomes more evident if we take the deeper view, and remember that the business of a college is education, rather than mere information; nurture and development, rather than the cramming of the mind with knowledge which it cannot digest and assimilate. The raw freshman from country or city—fifteen years old, or two or three years older—full of boyish notions and impulses, perhaps with no serious plan or purpose in life, is to be brought out at the end of four years a thoughtful and enlightened man. Of course, the college can work no miracle upon him. It cannot make a man of him without his own consent and co-operation. But it undertakes to do what it can, assuming his willingness to cooperate; and if he will not co-operate it must be rid of him. It undertakes to invigorate his mental faculties by drill and discipline; to make him accurate and perspicacious in discussion; to cultivate his sense of the beautiful in Nature and in art by study and criticism; to train him in ways of sound thinking; to give him right principles, and make him know the value of them; and to inspire him with all generous sentiments and high enthusiasms. Can this be done without the constant pressure of religious influence in the institution? Can there be a true manhood with no recognition of God, and of responsibility to him? Can a Christian manhood be developed where Christ is not honored? Is that college which does not seek to develop in its pupils the dignity and symmetry of Christian manhood the college to which a Christian people will entrust the training of the choicest of its sons?

It is idle for Tommy Nokes and the rest of them to cry out against "compulsory religion in colleges." Compulsory religion, forsooth! Is it compulsory religion when the mother teaches the little one at her knee to fold its hands and say "Our father which art in Heaven"; or when the father of a family gathers his children around him in the morning, and, having read a chapter from the Holy Book, kneels with them in family prayer? Is it compulsory religion when a father rents a pew in church, and gives his sons to understand that so long as they are under parental tutelage they are to be punctual in their attendance on public worship? May not a father require his son to study the Greek Testament? May he not, either in his own words or by means of a book, point out to that young man the indications of creative will and wisdom in the frame of Nature? May he not teach his children, one and all, the story of Jesus Christ, diligently endeavoring to form their characters by the power of the Gospel of Christ? If he may do this himself, may he not entrust the doing of it to a college? Compulsory religion! Does anybody go to a religious college by compulsion? Is a Jew compelled to enter a Christian college? Is any Roman Catholic compelled to enter a Protestant college? Has any Protestant, even in Tweedopolis, been compelled as yet to place his son in the Jesuit college at Fordham? Every sensible and conscientious man, in choosing a college for his son, takes into consideration its religious character and influence. If he wants his son to pray only by the forms of the Episcopal Church, and never to admit that any man can be a minister of the Gospel without episcopal ordination, there are colleges made on purpose for his accommodation. If he deems it important that his son be educated under exclusively Methodist influences, he can choose among Methodist colleges. If he thinks that Yale College is too "New School," there are colleges of high standing that glory in the profession of a more vigorous and "Old School" Calvinism. If he thinks that Yale is narrow and bigoted, there are colleges in which there is no danger of his son's being converted in some revival of religion. Nay, if an Atheist should complain that there is no college which openly professes Atheism, there are certainly some colleges with a religious profession very near to nothing at all, so that his complaint seems quite unreasonable.

On the whole, I don't believe that Yale College is likely to become, at present, by any change in its constitution or in its administration, less religious than it has been for the last five and twenty years. Mr. Nokes may as well hold his peace on that point. *Alma Mater* will continue to hold daily prayers in the chapel, and the student whose conscience or whose want of conscience keeps him from attending with gentlemanly decorum will go elsewhere for his education. She will teach her pupils in the lecture-room and from the pulpit that there is an eternal God, who loves the right and hates wickedness, and that "God is in Christ reconciling the world to himself."

The place of religion and of theology *in a university* is a topic which I may consider in another communication.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

SQUASHVILLE, CONN., June 30th, 1871.

THE GIST OF THE MATTER.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

"I AM not here," said a petitioner in the State House at Boston, a few months ago, "to *argue* the right of women to the ballot. It seems to me, sir, that it is too evident to argue. I have always said that I could find in this controversy *nothing to reason against.*"

This is very much the mood of mind in which one undertakes at this advanced stage of the "irrepressible" question to fling one more drop of ink upon its much-bespattered scroll. It is not so much Is there anything left to say? as Was there ever anything to say? How could or can there be? How did we ever happen in a world where there was? How came we to have been color-blind six thousand years? Behold, we have seen men as trees walking!

So sudde-ly does the conviction of a great truth sometimes strike the most cautious and painstaking student of progress that it is difficult for him to understand that the world is not abreast of him; a dazzled man cannot measure distance by his eye; a gap between himself and the ranks he is apt to underestimate; the sun on an unscaled height may cheat him into the sense of possession; dizzied by fullness of light, he may learn one

The Independent

HAWTHORNE, THE NEW ENGLAND PAINTER.

BY J. R. ANAGNOS.

THE echo of the forest,
The tremor of the weird,
'The mold of rich tradition,'
Beneath his touch appeared.

Our pre-Auroral twilight
Can need no truer hand;
As he hath drawn the Fathers,
So let their image stand.

But the star of stormy Europe
Baffled the graphic fay—
Rome bloomed not on his canvas,
And on he flew away.

Our Summer Stories.

"LOVE AMONG THE RUINS."

BY HORACE E. SCUDDER.

As the long, hot weeks of summer begin their creeping progress, there is a grateful ness in that cool shadow which Sunday throws back upon Saturday afternoon, only to be known by the tired clerk for whom the formal placard "This store closed at 2 P. M." seems a ticket to an unending entertainment. He closes his leather-bound books, shuts them in the iron safe, and turns the key upon them against any possibility of their escaping to pursue him, and steps from the toil of routine directly, without the intervention of sleep, into the possession of unbounded leisure.

In as carcless a mood we would fain follow in thought Charles Moran, entering upon the possession of all the wealth contained in a Saturday afternoon at the beginning of June. Crossing the Common, he stopped to see a game of ball, standing with his back to the graveyard and looking down the slope and across the parade ground. A match seemed to be going on, for a large space was dotted over with players, while a hedge of boys hemmed it in on two sides. There was a bright sun, the trees and grass were very green after recent rains, and the air was in motion. Nothing in life could have been more fresh; and near by was a little by-scene, quite necessary to the picture. A little knot of ragamuffins were having their game, and were quite as much in earnest about it as the more elegant players yonder. Two were bootblacks, and had thrown their boxes of blacking and brushes on the grass, intent on the game. The batter took such a sturdy attitude, clenching his bat and drawing it back with a determined air of knocking the wretched ball over the graveyard, at least. He missed, and was caught out; the pitcher, relieved and going in, picked up the running ball, and lifting a leg jerked the ball backward under it. He was happy at that moment.

Charles passed on, and saw a cat creeping behind a pile of boards; he wondered if there were rats there, and finally decided not to wait and see. He saw a vegetable garden in the midst of town lots, and wondered what rare roots grew there. He saw an enclosure with trees rising a little above the fence, and remembered an old sign upon the place, in his boyhood, certifying that this was a garden and had a bath-house. He sought in vain for a knot-hole through which he could peep to penetrate a mystery which he was still willing to leave unsolved. He had no more definite end to his walk than a point, three or four miles out, on the outskirt of the city, around which there had been boyish associations of his. A friend meeting him would have turned him back with a word; the recollection of some other spot might just as easily have drawn his feet in a new direction.

In his mother's family there had been a servant named Levia—purists said Levina, but neither name ever met him in after life. To him there was but one Levia, and at the age of seven he had solemnly married himself to her, without the knowledge of his parents, and indeed without her knowledge, although he had found it convenient afterward to make her his confidante, in order to secure the necessary formality of wedding cake. Levia had a sister, to whom she sometimes took her young husband, who was also married—strictly married—to a man who worked in the chemical works; and Levia's sister thus came into the possession of a mysterious and very valuable chemical substance, blue and glassy, and of a salt-like character, out of which she made small baskets with handles, incapable, indeed, of holding much, since they seemed to be unnecessarily thick—something like burr baskets in that respect—but unique and only to be had of Levia's sister.

Levia and Levia's sister had disappeared from his knowledge, once in a while coming up in a fragmentary form as having been seen by somebody, and inquiring after him. The chemical works had been burnt down years before; but the tall chimney which remained had often taken his eye, and it had occurred to him this afternoon to visit the place.

The field in which the works had stood was a lonely place. The street-cars jingled past it, and the steam-cars rushed by with a scream, as if, catching sight of the gaunt chimney, they had seen a ghost. A ragged fence and clumps of barberry bushes gave an undefined border to the field, and a single humble house stood in the corner, as if desiring to get as far away as possible from the threatening column. The field was rocky, and strewn with old

Our Young Folks.

JAMIE DOUGLASS.

BY E. A. PETERS.

'Twas in the days when Claverhouse
Was scouring moor and glen,
To change with fire and bloody sword
The faith of Scottish men
Who'd made a covenant with the Lord
Firm in their faith to bide,
Nor break to Him their plighted word
Whatever might betide.

The sun was well nigh setting,
When o'er the heather wild
And up the narrow mountain path
Alone there walked a child.
He was a bonnie, blithesome lad,
Sturdy and strong of limb—
A father's pride, a mother's love
Were fast bound up in him.

His bright blue eye glanced fearless round,
His step was firm and light.
What was it, underneath his plaid,
His little hands grasped tight?
'Twas bannocks, which that very morn
His mother made with care
From out her scanty store of meal,
And now, with many a prayer,

Had sent by Jamie, her one boy—
A trusty lad and brave—
To good old Pastor Thomas Roy,
Had now in yon dark cave,
For whom the bloody Claverhouse
Had hunted long in vain,
And sworn he'd never leave that glen
Till old Tam Roy was slain.

So Jamie Douglass went his way
With heart that knew no fear.
He turned the great curve in the rock,
Nor dreamed that death was near.
And there were Claverhouse's men,
Who laughed aloud in glee
When, trembling now, within their power
The frightened child they see.

He turns to flee; but all in vain.
They drag him back apace,
To where their cruel leader stands,
And set them face to face.
The cakes, concealed beneath his plaid,
Soon tell the story plain.
"'Tis old Tam Roy the cakes are for!"
Exclaims the angry man.

"Now, guide me to his hiding-place,
And I will let you go."
But Jamie shook his yellow curls,
And stoutly answered: "No."
"I'll drop you down yon mountain's side,
And there upon the stones
The old, gaunt wolf and carrion crow
Shall battle for your bones."

Then in his brawny, strong right hand
He lifted up the child,
And held him where the cleft rock frowned
A chasm deep and wild—
So deep it is the trees below
Like stunted bushes seem.
Poor Jamie looked in frightened maze;
It seemed some horrid dream.

He looked up to the sky above,
Then on the men near by.
Had they no little boys at home,
That they could let him die?
But no one spoke, and no one stirred,
Nor lifted hand to save
From such a fearful, frightful death
The little lad so brave.

"'Tis woefu' deep," he shuddering cried;
"But oh! I canna tell.
So drop me down then, I am willing,
'Tis nae sae deep as Hell."
A childish scream, a faint, dull sound,
O Jamie Douglass true!
Long, long within the lonely cave
Shall Tam Roy wait for you!

Long for your welcome coming waits
The mother on the moor,
And stands and calls, "Come, Jamie, lad!"
Through the half-opened door.
No more adown the rocky path
You'll come with fearless tread,
Nor over moor and mountain take
The good man daily bread.

But up in Heaven the shining ones
A wondrous story tell
Of a child snatched up from a rocky gulf
That's nae sae deep as Hell.
And there, before the great white throne,
Forever blest and glad,
His mother dear and old Tam Roy
Shall meet their bonnie lad.

THE STORY OF THE BREEZES.

BY MRS. JENNIE E. ZIMMERMAN.

Such a hot day as it was! There did not seem to be a cool spot anywhere, and the streets were full of dust and noise. Ah, the noise! There were forty-one different kinds in one narrow little street. Paul had counted them, as he lay in bed up-stairs, with nothing to do but bear the pain in his poor crippled back. There was the shingle-factory, that made six kinds, and the milkman's wagon and bell, and the cars, and the children fighting and quarreling on the sidewalk. Then the saloons over the way sent out a good many, and the charcoal man. And there was not a single nice noise, Paul thought, but the man calling "Straw-ber-ries." How much he would have liked some nice cool ones in his hot little mouth.

"Dear me! I don't see the use of being sent to such a narrow, dirty street as this," grumbled a dainty little Zephyr, as she picked her way along through the dust. "What a horrid old house," she said, as she entered Paul's window. "I'll keep as far from that sick boy as I can, at any rate. I declare, I shall quite lose my breath, there is such a smell of old medicines and liniments." And the discontented little Dainty wandered about the room, trying to do as little as she could. But she did not leave the room till she had blown down the little card-house on the foot of the bed, which Paul's sister Gretchen had built for him that morning, before she went to school.

"Dear me!" Paul cried, rousing himself. "The breeze didn't do any good at all, and just blew down my pretty card-house. He fretted over this awhile; but he could not reach the cards to try and build it again, and, tired out with stretching his thin little arms after them, he closed his eyes again to go to sleep, when the curtain by his bed, which was looped carefully back to let in the air, burst out in a mad fashion, and blew straight in over the bed. It was a little Wind, full of wild freaks, coming in this time, and it blew the little boy's damp hair off his forehead and fanned his cheek with a will. "My cousin Dainty did not do you much good, I fancy," he roared in Paul's ear. "You just look stewed." And he blew off Paul's patch-work quilt, and flapped the curtain in his face, and sent the cards spinning into the middle of the room. He fanned Paul so hard that he sent a sharp pain down his poor lame back. Paul called to his mother to come and shut the window and cover him up; but the Wind was making such a clatter among some papers in a corner of the room that his weak voice was quite lost.

Presently young Hearty blew himself quite out of breath, and took his departure, leaving the room much cooler; and poor little Paul was chilled to the bone. But the air being so much cooler and fresher caused him to go to sleep, and he had a good nap.

Soon a gentle little Zephyr stole in and kissed him softly. Her breath was so fragrant that Paul woke with a glad smile.

"Ah!" he cried, snuffing the air, "that smells like the woods. That is just like the violets I used to have in my little garden." Then the Zephyr told him how she came straight from the woods to bring him the breath of the fresh violets that grew in a shady dell by a silvery brook. "The little violets have on their pretty soft white dresses," said she; "and they hold over their heads their wide green parasols and carry tiny green fans. They were nodding and shaking their fans in a great way this morning, and talking about the shade of their new moss carpet. They were talking of the weather, too, and wondering when there would be a rain. They all declared they should die unless there was a shower soon. I whispered in their ears not to be impatient, as their friend the brook had not deserted them yet. Just then a fat trout took a turn in the air—"

"And — and — splashed the water all over 'em," cried Paul in a glee.

"Yes, he sprinkled them well," said little Zephyr, smiling. "Then I came right away to you, for violets are sweetest just after a good sprinkle, and I brought you their sweetest breath."

"How delightful!" cried Paul, clapping his hands. "It is almost as good as going to the woods myself, to hear you talk, Zephyr."

Zephyr kissed the thin little cheek by way of good-bye, and as it went softly out Paul closed his eyes in a happy dream.

Presently a soft little Breeze came in, and woke him gently. "How sweet you are, too!" murmured Paul, dreamily.

"I am come from your brother's grave," said the little Breeze. "The lilies are blooming over it, and your brother's spirit is waiting for you, Paul."

So the Breeze fanned him to sleep very gently, and then bore his spirit away.

When Paul's mother came in, she thought her little boy was asleep; but she took his cold little hand in her own, and gave a wild cry, for she knew then that Paul's spirit had gone to dwell with his brother's, and that the little lips would never be hot any more, nor the crooked little back suffer with pain.

The Sunday-school.

From facts furnished us by the American Sunday-school Union we extract the following:

"In the past year the missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union established 344 new Sunday-schools in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, into which they brought 14,583 children and 2,006 teachers; besides this they visited and aided 761 other schools, in which were 58,794 children and 7,101 teachers. For each 365 days of missionary labor performed 40 new new schools were organized, 1,639 neglected children brought under religious instruction, 235 persons enlisted as teachers, 85 schools aided, having 6,006 scholars and 704 teachers, 492 families visited, 157 sermons and addresses delivered, 79 conversions, and 3 new churches organized from the union schools. This is not an unprecedented result, for Rev. E. W. Rice, on taking leave of the West, to assume an editorial position at the home office, makes the following summary of the work in Minnesota and Wisconsin, which he has superintended during the past seven years. New schools organized in that time 1,063, children led into them 40,505, teachers 6,426 schools aided 3,184, scholars in them 176,279, teachers 25,025, conversions reported 3,091, churches known to have been organized from the union schools 183. The Northwest is increasing in population more rapidly than any other portion of the nation. Already more than one-eighth of our people live in the five states above named. During the past ten years the increase in population has been fully 75 per cent., and the increase per cent. of farms opened is 110 per cent. It will be greater in the years to come. The wonderful progress of the great national railroads, going before the pioneer, is calling thousands of settlers to the fertile fields of the West, that would have remained untouched for years to come had the usual methods of emigration sought them out. The great Northern Pacific road is directing the footsteps of the pioneers to the rich wheat-lands of the Northwest, and already the tide of emigration is setting in that direction. Sunday-school missionaries are following in the advance movements, and planting the Bible-school in the log-hute; and already a number of churches have been organized from these union schools on this great northern frontier, so recently opened to missionary labor.

"Twenty-six churches and 207 conversions are a part of the gathered fruit from the union Sunday-schools planted and watered in the Northwest (Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska) during the year ending March 1st, 1871."

....From a very remarkable article of Rev. E. P. Powell's, in *The Advance*, on "How to get Hold of the Boys," we give some extracts below. Mr. Powell's own success is the best proof that he knows how. We wish that we might give all that he says. Here is a passage that is full of hints to every pastor, superintendent, and teacher:

"It goes a long way with a boy to write him a letter. He reads it and re-reads it; keeps it in his pocket, shows it to his friends, and between his joy and pride he has copied it all into his character. Then his answer confirms and deepens the impression. I rarely receive less than fifty such letters during my summer vacation, and to reply is no burden, because it is a joy. Sometimes you may talk often, and plead and argue in vain, when a little letter to be read alone in the boy's chamber does the work. It works equally well with adults; going right home personally when preaching has been ineffective for years. I have a drawer full of my boys' letters, and you could not buy them for money. There are sold me sins and trials, and dangers they could never have plucked courage to speak of. There are tear-spotted letters, and letters full of courteous affection, and some as shrewd as the fun is sparkling, I am almost tempted to give a few extracts."

And this other one, which is full of instruction:

"Just at this moment I have been interrupted in writing by the entrance of a lad of fifteen, who came to seek help in a matter that he would not dare make known to his father. School vice has made such a hold upon him as to terrify him, and how to get free from bondage that he has learned to hate he does not know. His arms around my neck, he tells me all his sin, and his sorrow; and he has received the gentlest dealing and counsel. Physiology sometimes must precede theology. He is a real Christian; but, like all other Christians, he is a sinner. He needs not only to be forgiven, but to be saved. When the young know that your doctrine and work will be of use to them right off—that you care for their *present* as well as their future needs—they will learn very rapidly to seek you."

....A number of the prominent colored ministers of Missouri have invited General Clinton B. Fisk and Rev. W. P. Paxson to assist in organizing a state convention for the freedmen. These gentlemen have consented, and the convention is to come off next October. What there is in colored schools that demands separate treatment we do not know. Only the proscriptiveness of the Caucasian heathens of the white Sunday-schools of Missouri can make this convention necessary.

....Rev. George A. Peiz, the well-known Baptist Sunday-school man, has accepted the position of secretary of the State Sunday-school Association of Pennsylvania. He is the right man in the right place, and has issued a ringing address to the workers in that state.

Music.

The Triennial Handel Festival in London was held at the Crystal Palace, on the 19th, 21st, and 23d of June. Unlike the somewhat similar periodical celebration in Boston, it was designed as a commemoration of the one particular composer whom Englishmen are so fond of honoring. The first regular festival was given in 1862, and the one just finished was consequently the fourth. Sir Michael Costa has been the director of all of them, and all the programme of the first and third days has always been the same, the festivals opening with the "Messiah" and closing with the "Israel in Egypt." The second day is always devoted to miscellaneous selections from Handel's works, among which this year were the whole of the "Dettingen Te Deum," gleanings from several oratorios and operas, and the first organ concerto, with orchestral accompaniment. The chorus numbered 3,673 and the orchestra 416, and the audience on the last day amounted to 23,000 persons. The festival is said to have been one of the most successful on record. In the list of solo vocalists appear the names of the greatest artists now in England—Tietjens, Sinico, Rudersdorff, Lemmens-Sherrington, Trebelli-Bettini, and Patey, among the ladies; and Sims Reeves, Cummings, Foli, Santley, Vernon Rigby, and Agnesi, among the gentlemen. In former years, however, the array of principals has been still greater. For example, in 1865 Patti and Parepa sang, together with nearly all the artists we have mentioned above, except Tietjens; and in 1868 the combination included Tietjens, Nilsson, and Miss Kellogg. Madame Rudersdorff has sung at all the festivals.

....The Beethoven Centennial celebration at Bonn, which was postponed last winter on account of the war, is to be held on the 20th, 21st, and 22d of August, under the direction of Ferdinand Hiller and Herr Wasielewski. The programmes for the three days include the Mass in D, Choral Fantasia, piano-forte concerto in E flat, violin concerto, selections from "Fidelio" and the "Ruins of Athens," and the 3d, 5th, and 9th symphonies.

....The Junger Männerchor of Philadelphia announces that it has dissolved its connection with the Northeastern Sängerbund. Whether this is the result of dissatisfaction with the award of prizes at the recent contest in New York we are not informed; but the Junger Männerchor has certainly no reason to complain. It received honorable mention among the societies of the first class, and no impartial judge will say that it deserved anything more.

....Miss Rose Hersee has given up her intention of returning to Europe this summer, and will remain another season in the United States.

Pebbles.

Dr. Hammond has made a frightful announcement in one of his recent clinical lectures. We used to think that a lady who said no when she meant yes was exercising a wholesome and normal prerogative of her sex. But we read in the *Journal of Psychological Medicine* that this habit indicates the presence of the serious nervous disorder called Amnesic Aphasia, and takes its rise in embolus, thrombus, or something else equally Greek and horrible.

....At a ministerial conference the late Rev. Dr. Humphrey Moore, of Milford, N. H., preached an able sermon on "Our Dumb Animals." At its close, Rev. Dr. D., a neighboring clergyman, commended the discourse, and remarked that every jackass would speak its praise. "Glad to have one appreciative listener," at once replied Dr. Moore.

....While passing a house in Virginia, two drummers observed a very peculiar chimney, unfinished; and, it attracting their attention, they asked a flaxen-haired urchin standing near the house if it "drawed well." Whereupon the aforesaid urchin replied: "Yes, it draws the attention of all the fools that pass this road."

....During a fine starlight evening lately a three-year-old philosopher, after a silent and apparently profound scrutiny of the heavens, asked his mother, abruptly, where the stars came from. Mamma replied: "I don't know, Willie; I don't know where the stars came from." "Well, you bet I do. *The moon laid 'em.*"

...."I'm afraid you don't like babies when they cry," said a matron to a gentleman, as she tried to soothe the darling in her arms. "Oh, yes," said he, "I like them best when they cry; because I've always observed that then they are invariably carried out of the room."

....A spirited girl observes that to her mind the women who do not want female suffrage because it will cause division in families must be a precious meek lot. A woman of any pluck can pick a quarrel with her husband without waiting to split on votes.

...."Tis solace for a man who is never happy unless he is winning or losing or making a wager to recall the witticism: "A man who don't bet is as bad as the man that does—or, at least, he is no *better*."

...."Pa, is Pennsylvania the father of all the other states?" "Certainly not, my child; why do you ask that question?" "Because I see all the newspapers call it Pa."

...."My lord," said the foreman of an Irish jury, when giving in the verdict, "we find the man who stole the horse not guilty."

The Independent.

Its Extensive Circulation in All Parts of the Country.

The following facts and figures taken from our mail-books prove most conclusively that The Independent is the best advertising medium in the country. We stand ready to verify the same to any advertiser who doubts the accuracy of our statement. We are *astonished ourselves* at this revelation of unparalleled facts and figures made in a recent examination. Advertisers will also bear in mind that The Independent probably circulates — through news a gents, to whom we make large sales—in many places not mentioned on our mail-books. We do not believe that any single newspaper in the State of Massachusetts, either secular or religious, goes into so many towns or to so many post-offices in that state as does The Independent; and the same, we believe, is true of Illinois, and also of *every other Northern State*. In other words The Independent has a wider territorial circulation in each of the Northern States than any other journal, either local or foreign. If a business man, therefore, in Boston or Chicago, wants to communicate with the public in his *own state and vicinity*, The Independent, as will be seen, is by far the best medium. Our crowded advertising columns conclusively show that business men in all directions already appreciate our ability to aid them, and we are not afraid to refer indiscriminately to thousands of such in New York and elsewhere.

We mean it shall not be our fault if The Independent does not go to every post-office in the country. In other words, we mean to merit the patronage of all good people in every direction.

The following figures show the number of post-offices to which The Independent is now sent in the several states mentioned:

STATE.	Total Number of Post-offices in each State.	No. of Post-offices to which Weekly Independent is sent.
MAINE	790	419
NEW HAMPSHIRE	395	964
VERMONT	446	895
MASSACHUSETTS	666	619
RHODE ISLAND	98	89
CONNECTICUT	892	385
NEW YORK	2,002	2,002
NEW JERSEY	486	815
PENNSYLVANIA	2,566	1,317
OHIO	1,942	1,017
INDIANA	1,957	407
IOWA	1,017	535
ILLINOIS	1,523	887
WISCONSIN	986	493
MICHIGAN	890	610
MINNESOTA	535	216
KANSAS	391	227
CALIFORNIA	440	141
MISSOURI	1,006	224
NEBRASKA	134	77

In the above named twenty States the figures show that The Independent *is sent to 10,015 post-offices.*

HENRY C. BOWEN,
Publisher and Proprietor.
November 13th, 1870

$30 For Nothing!

The Independent's New Premium.

We ask every reader and friend of The Independent to obtain the

SPLENDID PRESENT

RITCHIE'S

MAGNIFICENT STEEL ENGRAVING OF

Abraham Lincoln's

"FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION."

COPIED AND ENGRAVED FROM

F. B. CARPENTER'S

GREAT OIL PAINTING.

it is one of the Finest and Largest Steel Engravings

EVER PRODUCED!

Size 26 by 36.

One Hour's Work in Obtaining Four New Subscribers,

OR

One Renewal of any Old Subscription for Four Years,

WILL SECURE THIS GREAT WORK OF ART.

This Beautiful Picture

will grow more and more valuable year after year. Nothing of the kind that has ever been published since the days of Washington will compare with this Engraving as an

AMERICAN PICTURE.

The former price of this Engraving, before it came into our possession, was

$30.

It can now be had practically for nothing.

The following important letters will show to our hundreds of thousands of readers what is thought of this remarkable engraving:

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CABINET OFFICERS.

From Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, 25 May, 1866.

I beg you to accept my thanks for the fine engraving you have sent me of Mr. Carpenter's picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

It is a vivid presentation of the scene, with portraits of rare fidelity to nature.

The engraver has been singularly successful in copying it, without impairing or detracting from its excellence in these points.

Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Chief-Justice Chase (late Secretary of the Treasury).

WASHINGTON, May 1st, 1866.

I have just received the engraving of your "Emancipation Proclamation Picture." I do not see how it could be more perfect.

Accept my congratulations on your complete success.

In all always, your friend,

F. B. CARPENTER, Esq. S. P. CHASE.

From Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1866.

Accept my thanks for the artist proof of your admirable painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet."

The work is, in every respect that I am capable of judging, entirely satisfactory, and worthy of national patronage, as a lifelike commemoration of Mr. Lincoln's great deed.

Yours, truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Secretary Welles.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 5th, 1865.

The Engraving, I am happy to see, is amply commended. Some parts are excellent, and all well done.

Some feeling of sadness when I saw it came over me for the great and good man who so interested himself for you, and whom we all love. Very truly yours,

GIDEON WELLES

From Secretary McCulloch.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 3d, 1866.

The Engraving is a very elegant one. I have no doubt the picture will be generally approved and greatly admired.

I am, very truly yours,
HUGH McCULLOCH.

From Hon. Edward Bates, late Attorney-General of the United States.

The individual portraits are very life-like. Indeed, I have never seen a group of seven or eight figures all of which so truly presented the originals.

The execution seems to me excellent, and, without any opinion of mine, my dear sir, your work is *a manifest success.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES.

From Postmaster-General Dennison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3d, 1866.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the admirable engraving from your noble painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," by our late lamented President.

The approving judgment of the country of the merits of the picture, and the justness of its association with Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," as a great national painting, which has been so universally conceded, cannot fail to commend the engraving to every truly patriotic American citizen.

Truly yours, W. DENNISON

From Secretary Harlan.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1866.

I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of Ritchie's Engraving from your beautiful painting.

Trusting, my dear sir, that you may live long to enjoy the fruits of your eminent talent, I am truly yours,

JAMES HARLAN.

From Attorney-General Speed.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

In your great picture you have succeeded in bringing out and making the faces show their thoughts. You have not sunk the natural in the heroic, a fault so common that it must be difficult for an artist to avoid it. The naturalness of the pictures makes it with me one of the grandest and most beautiful achievements of art that I have ever seen.

The engraving is admirably executed.

JAMES SPEED.

From Senator Fessenden, late Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

I have received the Engraving from your picture of "The First Reading." It is admirably done, both as to points of finish and faithfulness, and I prize it highly.

Yours, truly, W. P. FESSENDEN.

From Assistant-Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg you to accept my thanks for your admirable engraving of Mr. Carpenter's "First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation."

The fidelity of its portraits enhances the historical interest derived from the subject of the picture.

It must be as gratifying to Mr. Carpenter to find his great work so accurately and beautifully reproduced as it is gratifying to others to find it in a form which permits it to be seen and appreciated everywhere throughout the world. Yours, truly,

F. W. SEWARD.

From George E. Baker, Editor of Seward's Works, and Agent of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

I never did so love and prize a picture as I do Carpenter's, as engraved by Ritchie. How it grows on me! Everybody who knows anything of art or of the subject is so enthusiastic as I am over the picture. And I observe that the more cultivated the observers are the more they admire it. The Secretary of State and his family are among those who are least stinted in their praise of it as a perfect work of art. Sincerely yours,

GEO. E. BAKER.

We now desire to make public proclamation to our hundreds of thousands of readers in this and other lands that we have

PURCHASED THE STEEL PLATE

of this engraving from Mr. Carpenter, at a cost of

EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to publish and use the same as we may see fit.

Now, therefore, be it understood that until further notice we will PRESENT A COPY OF THE SPLENDID ENGRAVING AFORESAID TO EVERY PERSON WHO SHALL SEND US THE NAMES OF FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS AND TEN DOLLARS, or who will RENEW HIS SUBSCRIPTION FOR FOUR YEARS AND SEND US TEN DOLLARS, or who will RENEW HIS SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AND SEND US NEW NAMES TO MAKE UP THE BALANCE, WITH TEN DOLLARS.

IT IS ONE OF THE

Largest, Most Perfect, and Most Valuable Engravings

ever seen in this country or Europe.

This great premium—UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST VALUABLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY NEWSPAPER FOR FOUR SUBSCRIBERS—will be sent by mail on and after this date, free of postage, on the terms proposed, to any post-office in the country where overland rates are not charged; or it will be delivered at our office in this city, as may be preferred.

We have already actually GIVEN AWAY more than

FIFTY THOUSAND STEEL ENGRAVINGS

as Premiums for New Subscribers, and we CHALLENGE ANY HUMAN BEING to whom either has been sent to say that he or she is not PERFECTLY SATISFIED.

We are preparing to send off this new, latest, and best premium by TENS OF THOUSANDS, and we respectfully urge our friends everywhere to commence the work of canvassing for new subscribers to secure at once this invaluable present.

This beautiful steel engraving, ever vividly reminding us of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, with every morning act of his wise and just administration, should hang on the walls of EVERY PARLOR, LIBRARY, AND BUSINESS OFFICE IN THIS COUNTRY.

We absolutely guarantee perfect satisfaction in every case, and to all parties, or the money will positively be refunded.

Orders will be registered in the order in which they are received, and the engravings will be delivered accordingly.

Address

HENRY C. BOWEN,
P. O. Box 2787, New York

NEW PREMIUM!

SPLENDID STEEL ENCRAVING OF

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Late Secretary of War.

We have purchased the new plate of this engraving, and will give one copy printed on fine pasteboard to every

Old Subscriber

who will send us the name of a *new* yearly subscriber, with the money. The

ENGRAVING

will be sent, postage paid, to any post-office in the United States.

Ten Minutes' Work WILL GET THIS

Beautiful Present.

SEND US YOUR NAMES!

Address HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER,
"The Independent,"
BOX 2787 NEW YORK.

$14 FOR NOTHING!

Splendid Present!

TERMS REDUCED.

RITCHIE'S

Celebrated Steel Engraving of Hicks's famous and beautiful Oil Painting, entitled

"Authors of the United States,"

now given away for every Five Dollars received from any one person—either on renewal of his own subscription for two years, in advance; or, renewing for ONE year, in advance, and sending us with the same the name of one new subscriber; or for the names of four new subscribers.

This wonderful steel engraving—size 19 by 35 inches—is one of Ritchie's finest productions, and would be a splendid ornament to hang in any parlor or library in the land. The picture contains a good-sized likeness of the following distinguished authors:

R. VINO,	BANCROFT.
BRYANT.	HERMAN GOODWIN
COOPER.	MOTLEY.
LONGFELLOW.	BRYCKLIN.
MISS SEDGWICK.	CURTIS.
MISS SIGOURNEY.	EMERSON.
MRS. SOUTHWORTH.	LEVERIDGE.
MITCHELL	R. H. DANA.
WILLIS.	MARGARET FULLER (OSSOLI).
HOLMES.	CHANNING
KENNEDY.	MRS. STOWE.
MRS. MOWATT RITCHIE.	MRS. KIRKLAND.
ALICE CAREY.	WHITTIER.
PRENTICE.	LOWELL.
C. W. KENDALL.	ROKER.
MORTON.	BAYARD TAYLOR.
POE.	SAXE.
TUCKERMAN.	FITZGERALD.
HAWTHORNE.	MRS. AMELIA WELDY
BIRD.	GAZZAM.
N. PENDLETON COOKE.	MRS. FISHER.
HOFFMAN.	BALLECK.
PROCTOR.	

The lowest retail price of this beautiful engraving before the steel plate came into our possession was $14.

We have purchased it at a cost of $4,500, and now offer to give away the engravings as above stated. The engraving will be delivered at our office, or it will be carefully packed and sent free of charge to any part of the country where there is a post-office — except to places where *overland rates* are charged.

We have already given away over seven thousand copies, and have not yet heard of one single instance of dissatisfaction.

We believe this premium honestly to be the most valuable and beautiful present ever offered by any newspaper for two subscriptions. Perfect satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed, *or the money will be refunded* in every case and to all persons who order this engraving on the liberal terms proposed.

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$8 FOR NOTHING!

Grant and Colfax!

TERMS REDUCED,

OVER 40,000 ALREADY GIVEN AWAY!

We have decided to present to every subscriber who sends one *new name* with the money ($2.50) *a copy of each of Ritchie's Splendid Steel Engravings of President Grant and Vice-President Colfax*; and will also present the same engravings to *each new subscriber whose name is thus sent*—or, in other words, we will give a double set of these beautiful engravings, sent free of postage, for every new subscriber's name sent with the money.

These engravings we warrant to be the best likenesses of the President and the Vice-President to be found in the country. They would be worth at the print stores $2 each, or $8 for the double set. The present offer of *two* sets of these Engravings (one to the new subscriber and one to the party sending the name) is the most *liberal proposition* for new subscriptions ever made by any newspaper in this country or Europe.

We ask you to respond promptly to this *extraordinary* offer by soliciting your neighbors and friends, *one and all*, to become subscribers, and get this great premium.

With such a popular present to offer to *everybody*, it is hard to believe that, if it is known, *anybody* will refuse it.

Address

HENRY C. BOWEN,
Publisher and Proprietor,
"The Independent,"
Box 2787, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly.

The standard literary magazine of the country, with a corps of contributors unexcelled by any magazine in the world. "An honor to American literature." We will send The Independent one year—price $2.50—and the *Atlantic Monthly* one year—price $4—to any person (not already a subscriber to the *Atlantic Monthly*) who will send us $5.50; or we will send the *Atlantic Monthly* one year as a present to any new subscriber for that periodical who will send us the names of three new subscribers to The Independent, with the money.

Harper's Monthly

Always rich, racy, and readable, popular alike with old and young, splendidly illustrated, and worthy of its extensive patronage.

We will send The Independent one year—price $2.50—and *Harper's Monthly*—price $4—to any person (not already a subscriber to *Harper's Monthly*) who will send us $5.50; or we will send *Harper's Monthly* one year as a present to any new subscriber for that periodical who will send us the names of three new subscribers to The Independent, with the money.

Harper's Weekly.

A favorite everywhere and with everybody; and all our subscribers, of course, will order it through us at the reduced price.

We will send The Independent one year—price $2.50—and *Harper's Weekly* for one year—price $4—to any person not already a subscriber to *Harper's Weekly*) who will send us $5.50; or we will send *Harper's Weekly* one year as a present to any new subscriber for that periodical who will send us the names of three new subscribers to The Independent, with the money.

Harper's Bazar,

with its fashion-plates, illustrations, engravings, and minute instructions in regard to all matters pertaining to the toilette, is regarded as indispensable authority in all "good society."

We will send The Independent one year—price $2.50—and *Harper's Bazar* one year—price $4—to any person (not already a subscriber to *Harper's Bazar*) who will send us $5.50; or we will send *Harper's Bazar* one year as a present to any new subscriber for that periodical who will send us the names of three new subscribers to The Independent, with the money.

Our Young Folks.

This Magazine enraces the widest range of subjects, the highest class of illustrations, and the most distinguished contributors that any one periodical can possibly sustain.

We will send The Independent one year —price $2.50—and Our Young Folks one year—price $2.00—to any person who will send us $4.00; or we will send Our Young Folks one year to any person who will send us the names of two new subscribers to The Independent with the money.

The Youth's Companion.

The *Companion* is the oldest publication for young people in the country, and is conducted with rare enterprise and ability. It is wide-awake, practical, and highly toned, and the quality and adaptation of its reading to young people has no superior Its contributors are among the best writers in the country.

We will send The Independent one year (price $2 50) and *Youth's Companion* for one year (price $1 50) to any person—not already a subscriber to *Youth's Companion*—who will send us $3 25; or we will send *Youth's Companion* one year as a present to any *new* subscriber for that periodical who will send us the name of one new subscriber to The Independent, with the money.

The Sunday Magazine.

A monthly of recreation and instruction, profusely illustrated.

We will send The Independent one year—price $2 50—and the *Sunday Magazine* one year—price $3 50—to any person (not already a subscriber to the *Sunday Magazine*) who will send us $5 00; or we will send the *Sunday Magazine* one year to any new subscriber for that periodical who will send us the names of three new subscribers to The Independent with the money

Harper's Weekly.

A favorite everywhere and with everybody; and all our subscribers, of course, will order it through us at the reduced price.

We will send The Independent one year—price $2 50—and *Harper's Weekly* for one year—price $4—to any person not already a subscriber to *Harper's Weekly*) who will send us $5 50; or we will send *Harper's Weekly* one year as a present to any new subscriber for that periodical who will send us the names of three new subscribers to The Independent, with the money.

Harper's Bazar,

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American Agriculturist.

More than a hundred thousand farmers and others take it, and pronounce it first-rate. It is also a great favorite with city gentlemen and ladies who have a taste for rural pursuits.

We will send The Independent one year—price $2 50—and the *American Agriculturist* for one year—price $1 50—to any person who will send us $3 75; or we will send the *American Agriculturist* for one year as a present to any person who will send us the names of two new subscribers to The Independent, with the money.

This wonderful steel engraving—size 19 by 35 inches—is one of Ritchie's finest productions, and would be a splendid ornament to hang in any parlor or library in the land. The picture contains a good-sized likeness of the following distinguished authors:

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BRYANT.	HERMAN GOODWIN
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LONGFELLOW.	BRYCKLIN.
MISS SEDGWICK.	CURTIS.
MISS SIGOURNEY.	EMERSON.
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WILLIS.	MARGARET FULLER (OSSOLI).
HOLMES.	CHANNING
KENNEDY.	MRS. STOWE.
MRS. MOWATT RITCHIE.	MRS. KIRKLAND.
ALICE CAREY.	WHITTIER.
PRENTICE.	LOWELL.
C. W. KENDALL.	ROKER.
MORTON.	BAYARD TAYLOR.
POE.	SAXE.
TUCKERMAN.	FITZGERALD.
HAWTHORNE.	MRS. AMELIA WELDY
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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, July 13th, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT'S TREATY PROCLAMATION.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued his Proclamation officially announcing—what was already known—that the Treaty of Washington has been ratified by "the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The treaty submits all the outstanding questions between the two countries to boards of arbitration, and pledges the faith of both to accept their judgment as final. The San Juan difficulty, which is merely a question of boundary line, depending on the interpretation of a previous treaty, is referred to the Emperor of Germany as sole arbitrator in the matter.

The question in regard to the fisheries is disposed of by a compromise between the two nations. Each makes concessions to the other; and both agree to refer any difference as to the relative advantages reaped by each to a commission of three members provided for, whose duty it is to determine the proper remuneration, if any, to be paid by the United States for superior benefits in respect to the fisheries derived from the terms of the treaty. The claims of citizens of the United States, not included in the "Alabama" question, arising between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, and also the claims of British subjects against the United States for the same period, are referred to a special commission of three members—one to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of England, the third by the two conjointly; or, in case of their failure to agree, by the Spanish minister at Washington.

The fourth and last question, known as the "Alabama" difficulty, and the one of far the gravest import, is, under three very important rules of international law mutually accepted as applicable to the case, committed to five arbitrators—one to be designated by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of England, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, one by the King of Italy, and one by the Emperor of Brazil. These arbitrators may, if they choose, "award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims" growing out of the depredations of the rebel cruisers, and referred to their consideration. In case they find that Great Britain did not perform her duties as a neutral nation under the rules agreed upon, and do not fix the gross sum to be paid for damages to the United States, then a board of three assessors is to be appointed, "to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, as decided by the arbitrators." Great Britain, moreover, expresses her "regret"—which is a dignified way of admitting her wrong in not preserving a strict neutrality—on account of these "Alabama" depredations, and the resulting injuries to our commerce, while agreeing to foot the bill of damages as determined by the arbitrators or the board of assessors. The theory of *exemplary* damages, upon which some American statesmen were disposed to insist, does not, as it should not, and in the nature of things could not, form any part of this treaty. It is the theory of passion, rather than of wise statesmanship; and, withal, admits of no practical application. The actual damages constitute a measurable quantity; and these when duly ascertained Great Britain agrees to pay. The number of vessels captured by the Rebel cruisers during the war is two hundred and thirty-four; and the claims filed by the United States for the loss of these vessels and their cargoes now amount to about thirteen millions of dollars. It will be for the arbitrators or assessors to decide what portion of these claims is valid under the three rules mutually adopted. Their decision, followed by the action of Great Britain, will be the end of the "Alabama" question, which has so seriously complicated the relations, if it has not endangered the peace, of the two countries.

The grand principle on which this treaty, embracing all the above questions, is founded is that of peaceful *arbitration* in the settlement of international difficulties. The treaty itself is a formal stipulation to this end, and that too between two nations of great military and naval power, neither having any occasion to fear the other. While it is creditable to both, it indicates in both an advanced civilization that harmonizes very perfectly with the dictates of Christianity, and presents to the world one of the best national examples known in history. When nations cannot by the ordinary methods of diplomacy adjust the difficulties that exist between them, then the matters in dispute must be left unsettled, to act as causes of alienation and jeopard the peace of both; or they must be treated by one or the other as a *casus belli*, involving a resort to arms; or they must be peacefully referred to arbitrators, with the understanding that both parties will acquiesce in their decision. As to which of these expedients is the one that ought to be adopted in all cases there can be no doubt. War is not a tribunal of justice, but simply of power. It is essentially barbarous, and always coercive in respect to the weaker party. Arbitration, on the other hand, is essentially peaceful and humane. It is the Christian and philosophical remedy for the difficulties that arise between nations, and that, owing to a disagreement between the interested parties, cannot be directly settled by themselves. That which is the duty of individuals is equally the duty of nations in like circumstances. The example in this instance set by two of the most powerful nations of the earth ought to become the universal rule. There never was a national quarrel that might not have been settled without fighting, provided both parties had possessed the peaceful temper which reason commends and the God of the Bible commands.

We think it a well-deserved tribute to the President of these United States to say—what we have already said—that the eminent wisdom, the cool and thoughtful moderation, the pacific temper, and, at the same time, the unflinching firmness" with which he has managed this question between Great Britain and this country, and conducted the negotiations to such a happy result, entitle him to the strongest commendation and the warmest gratitude of the American people. President Grant held the key to the position; and, though a man of war, he has earnestly sought the path of peace, while urging the just claims and maintaining the rights of this Government. He has gained many laurels on the battle-field in defending the Union against the machinations of treason; yet not one of them reflects a higher credit upon his name than this splendid achievement of the peaceful civilian and wise statesman.

That Democrats should seek to belittle his services, and especially that the Democratic members of the Senate should in a body vote against the ratification of the treaty, is a sad revelation of the unprincipled and unpatriotic intensity of partisan hatred. The people of this country made no mistake when they chose General Grant to the Presidency. We favor his re-election, not for any party reasons, but because we approve of his general policy, both political and financial, domestic and foreign, as well as of the Republican principles which he so faithfully represents. Caring nothing about the selfish quarrels among Republican politicians, except to condemn them, we believe in honoring those who do well and trusting those who have proved themselves worthy of it. While we should not hesitate to criticise President Grant in a friendly spirit, when in our judgment he deserves it, we are not hunting for faults, and have no piques to gratify by finding them and exposing them. We leave this sort of criticism to the open and avowed enemies of the Republican party.

THE CAPITULATION OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK is no longer free!

We let Germans celebrate their victories over the French. We let Frenchmen hold sanitary fairs. We let Fenian processions, which propose to make war on the innocent people of the neighboring provinces of a friendly power, defile through our streets. We protect such processions with files of police. We welcome seditious Irishmen with the freedom of the city. On the great holiday of Fenianism we deck our public buildings with green flags. But when a few Orangemen, who were mobbed last year, ask to be protected in marching through the streets, our city authorities join the mob and solemnly forbid the procession! Mayor Hall makes buncombe speeches on the Fourth of July; but this is his understanding of American liberty.

For what is a procession but one way of expressing opinion? By the banners, by the airs played, by the numbers who march, men wish to make a demonstration in favor of certain principles. Now we do not like Orangeism. It is nearly as bad as Fenianism. But Orangeism has just the same right to make a demonstration that Fenianism has. Any denial of this right is a blow at freedom of speech. Only tyrants dare forbid such expressions.

In the riots of 1863 the Government gained a victory over the mob. But in 1871 this same Irish Catholic mob, which hung negroes, and killed babies, and burned orphan asylums, had but to threaten. The city surrendered.

If we had a man! Mayor Hall might have called out the militia; he might have put a phalanx of liberty-loving Americans on one side the Orangemen and a phalanx of liberty-loving Germans on the other side, with loaded muskets and bayonets glistening in the sun. He might have done this, and his name would have descended to future generations along with those of illustrious heroes. It would have been said that he saved the liberty of the city. But now, when he dies, the newspapers which make up history will hand him down to infamy by writing: "This was the cowardly mayor who surrendered the liberties of his city on the twelfth day of July, 1871."

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE COMMUNE.

IT will not be denied that General Butler is a man of many gifts, if not of many graces. One of the most notable of these is his talent for mistaking, for the sake of the effect of the moment he is speaking, the nature of such facts as he has occasion to use. We would not for an instant intimate that so eminent a person is capable of deliberate misrepresentation; but we apprehend that he must be subject on such occasions to accesses of "momentary insanity," of which we have had notable instances in our courts of law of late years, which mislead his judgment and confuse his memory, and thus cause him to see and state facts in a very different light from that in which the vulgar truth would present them to the common eye. Our most distinguished American orator—perhaps the most eloquent speaker living—Mr. Wendell Phillips, is also painfully liable to attacks of this singular monomania, or rather *momentomania*, which, while it often increases the temporary effect of his speeches on his immediate hearers, is very apt to damage it with the larger audience addressed through the press, and has worked serious detriment to the weight of his character and to the influence which his talent and eloquence would otherwise have on the public mind.

General Butler was evidently suffering under a severe fit of this malady when he made his speech at the dedication of the Town Hall of Gloucester, which has brought many strictures upon him from the press, though many of them have missed the precise point which was the most open to criticism. In speaking of the Paris Commune, he said of its struggle with the Versailles Government that "it was only a struggle for free municipal government. It was a struggle of a city of two millions for the right we all enjoy in this country of self-government." Now, if the Paris Communists knew what they were about, and stated their purposes intelligently, this definition of General Butler is the exact opposite of the object of their struggle. Its purpose was not to secure such self-government as we enjoy in this country, but to prevent such being enjoyed by the people at large. The capacity of the masses of the French people to take part in government was expressly and contemptuously denied by the Communists, and they fought to the death for the avowed purpose of preventing the rural population, "*les ruraux*," (composing the vast majority of the nation) from enjoying the right of self-government such as we possess. The Communist scheme and government was that Paris and the other great cities should elect communes for their own government, and these communes should create a general government for the whole country, on the avowed ground that the cities contained all the intelligence of the nation, and should not be overruled by the ignorant and priest-led peasantry. Could the Communist scheme of government be applied to this country, the people of Gloucester, and General Butler's constituents generally, would have no voice in their own government. This work would be taken out of their hands by the communes of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, and such municipalities as were large enough to represent the intelligence of the country. It is hardly possible that a definition should be more precisely the antipodes of the truth than General Butler's of the object of the Communists in their fight with the Versaillists.

We have said that this was the avowed object of the Communists, as a part of the combined plan of the order in the other great cities—the subjugation of the rural majorities by the municipal minorities. *Fédérés* they sometimes were called, which some of our papers translated *Federalists*—a most flagrant abuse of an honorable old name, when the proper and fit synonym were "*Confederates*." Their success in carrying their avowed object was essential to the triumph of their real object, the Social revolution, by overthrowing the basis of society as it now exists, and establishing it on the new foundation of a community of property. Hence the desperation of the struggle on their side, and the exterminating rage of their antagonists. As long as universal suffrage was tolerated, as it is in this country, there was no hope of the success of *la révolution sociale*." The peasantry, or small landed proprietors, are to the Communists as millions to thousands. Their attachment to property is intense; and it accounts for their support of any government that could protect property. No government, under whatever name, can be established by universal suffrage in France that does not promise to do this; or stand if it break the promise. This accounts for the fierce determination of the Communists to carry their point; and also for the bloody massacre of them by the soldiery, who were generally taken from the rural masses by conscription. It was the conflict of the two most opposite ideas, furiously waged, and bloodily ended by the victorious side. We have expressed our sense of the excessive severity of the suppression of the insurrection; but when we consider the objects of the insurrection, and the fact that the men who suppressed it were those against whose dearest rights the insurrection was excited and carried on, these excesses rather excite respect than surprise. The Versailles Government representing the immense majority of the nation, including all who have anything to lose, either of property, morality, or religion, it was strong enough, we believe, to put down the insurrection with a less bloody hand than it used. But, in view of the atrocities of the insurgents, the murder of the hostages, and the attempted arson of Paris, it is easier to say what others ought to have done than to affirm what we should have done ourselves had we been in their place.

The professed purpose of the Commune was such as we have stated it—the establishment of an oligarchy of city working-men over the vast majority of the inhabitants of France, under the pretense of zeal for republican institutions. And a precious republic it would have been! For, though the leaders were too cunning to show their whole hand at first, their ulterior purposes were no secret to the initiated, and have been made public by zealous but indiscreet propagandists. When this government of ideal freedom is established, property will be abolished, marriage annuled, the family annihilated, men and women pair like birds and beasts, children be brought up in public nurseries, and the exercise of religion forbidden. No man will have any right to his earnings, to his time, to his children or their mother, or to worship God according to his conscience. It is possible that such "liberty, equality, and fraternity" may look attractive to the proletary class of the great European cities, who have nothing to lose, and who might expect that their condition would be improved by the forcible conveyance of all property into a common stock, of which they would have a share; and still more to the leaders, who expect to have the control of the new government, and to live at their ease on the earnings of the community, as the international committees and the directors of the trades-unions do now. But that the great body of the agricultural class of the *bourgeoisie*, who have property to lose, will suffer them to carry their designs into execution is quite as unlikely as that our farmers and substantial mechanics, who make up the great majority of the American people, will throw their lands and skill and savings into hotchpot, to satisfy the theories of Mr. Brisbane or Mr. Heywood. General Butler was quite right in saying that the doings in Paris would probably put back republican institutions in Europe for years, if not forever. And every true lover of liberty will pray that it may be forever, if those institutions are to be what the Communists of Paris and throughout the world wish to see prevail. For it would be a worse tyranny over bodies and souls than Bomba's or Bonaparte's. We believe that true Republicanism—that which protects every man in his person and property, in his family and earnings, and in the exercise of his religion, and allows him full liberty to do what he will with himself and what is his, excepting what shall injure the state or his neighbor—will prevail and extend gradually over the world; but it will be done in defiance of the Communists, and not by their help.

POLAR PRAYERS.

THE Book of Common Prayer, whose merits would be more widely appreciated if less loudly trumpeted, provides for almost every occasion of life the proper devotional expression. But the compilers of this book wisely confined themselves to the actual experiences of men, and did not undertake to make provision for hypothetical needs. They have given us no contingent petitions. They seem to have supposed that in the course of human events exigencies would arise which they could not possibly conjecture, and to have been willing that in these exigencies the worshiper should be trusted to make known his wants in his own words. This may not be the received interpretation of the silence of the Prayer Book, but it would seem to be the most natural way of accounting for it.

Probably it never occurred to the good men who made the Prayer Book to provide for the devotional necessities of an exploring expedition to the North Pole. Perhaps they had not so much as heard whether there were any North Pole. Accordingly, when Captain Hall was fitting out his "Polaris," he discovered that there were no written prayers that seemed to be specially adapted to the religious needs of his crew; and, like a prudent mariner, he made application to Dr. Newman, of Washington, who, as the chaplain of the Senate, appeared to be the Coryphæus of American worshipers, to furnish him with a supply. These prayers have not only been written by Dr. Newman, but they have been printed in a small pamphlet by the Secretary of the Navy, and they are published to the world in the columns of the New York *Christian Advocate*. We have perused them with great edification, and are prepared to pronounce them highly artistic and perfectly orthodox productions. If the prayers of the Rev. Edward Everett were the most eloquent petitions ever delivered to a Boston audience, these Polar Prayers of Dr. Newman may fairly be ranked among the most successful ventures in the devotional line that have ever been addressed to the newspaper public.

The prayers are three in number. The first, which is entitled a "Prayer at Sea," is remarkable for nothing. The second, which is a "Prayer on Leaving the Ships," contains some useful information. "We are here," the worshipers are expected to say, "to explore the unknown regions of our earth, to enlarge the scope of human knowledge, and advance the best interests of mankind. Others have perished in the noble but perilous attempt," etc. After furnishing these data, as a basis for their petitions, the petitioners proceed to remark: "Be pleased to suggest to our minds the direction we should take, and point out to us the path which will lead us to the desired destination, that our hearts may be glad and rejoice in the consummation of our plans." This request would seem to be largely superfluous—the direction which a party in search of the North Pole should take being tolerably clear to the average American tar.

But the most characteristic of these prayers is the one entitled "*Prayer at the North Pole.*" The thought of preparing such a prayer comes little short of an inspiration of genius. And this is precisely one of those subjects with which the chaplain of the Senate is fitted to deal successfully. He is nothing if not dramatic. And the idea of turning the Pole into a pulpit, and sounding forth the solemn and sonorous rhetoric of a well-written prayer from its uttermost extremity, seems to have taken his imagination captive. "In thy name, O Lord," Dr. Newman bids the sailors say, "we consecrate this portion of our globe to liberty, education, and religion, and may future generations reap the advantages of our discoveries!" How queerly these pious Americanisms will reverberate from the icebergs of the Pole! And what will the white bears and the walruses have to say about this attempt to bring them under the sway of "education and religion"? Then the sailors, taught by Dr. Newman, shall go on: "Bless the nation that sent us forth; bless the President of our Great Republic; bless all the people of our favored land, whose national banner we now wave over this distant country!" We cheerfully acknowledge that this is about as vigorous a scream as we ever heard in a prayer from the Bird of Freedom. The chaplain of the Senate and the pastor of the President never fails to magnify his office.

We might not have ventured to deal so freely with these devotional productions if they had not been made public property. The publication of prayers may not be in itself an evil. The words in which a devout soul makes expression of a real want may furnish to other souls in similar case the fitting and grateful utterance of their desires. But when prayers like these, which were composed in cold blood for a hypothetical occasion, and which have no sort of relation to the everyday uses of men, are printed in the newspapers we suppose them to be put forth as mere literary essays, and as such they are no more sacred than a school-boy's composition.

To many persons who are in the habit of regarding prayer as at once the most sacred and the most personal of the soul's transactions this business of exploiting in the newspapers a ready-made prayer, that men may admire the neatly-turned phrases and the high-sounding rhetoric in which it is expressed, will appear to be a sort of profanation. It may not be an infraction of any of the commandments; but it certainly is a gross violation of that law of fitness which, not less than the moral law, should rule in the administration of holy things.

KU-KLUX IN POLITE SOCIETY.

NOW that an act has been passed to abolish the Ku-Klux organizations at the South, it may be a good time to say a word about a numerous class of kindred offenders at large in all circles.

The men at the South who have been tarring, feathering, shooting, and hanging at their pleasure, for some time past, all persons who disagreed with them are, of course, ruffianly villains of the lowest order, whom no decent citizen would take by the hand, and against whom every decent citizen's hand must be armed. Probably there has never been, for so great a length of time, in any community called civilized, such foolish and wicked tolerance of so highhanded and malignant outrage as that which has made it possible for the Ku-Klux bands to ride so long, safely, up and down the Southern country, at will, by night. The word Ku-Klux will be synonym for fiendish murderer for generations to come. But it is not of these recognized organized bands that we propose to speak. We leave them to the President and the army, only wishing we felt sure that they would get their full deserts.

We have in our mind just now foes apparently less formidable, and by no means willing to be called after their Southern brethren. We mean all intolerant people, of whatever grade, of whatever faith, of whatever behavior. Just so far as a man lacks tolerance of his neighbor's honest opinion, just so far he is in a way to become a member of the Ku-Klux. How shocked, to be sure, would that very gentlemanly (?) person with whom we dined yesterday be to be told this! To be told that the difference between him and the murderers of Alexander Sage is merely one of degree, not at all of kind! The murderers of Alexander Sage inflicted upon him all that they dared. It happened that they dared to inflict death.

The gentlemanly person aforesaid inflicted upon us all that he dared. It happened that he, being what is called a well-bred man, and being a guest at a friend's table, dared not inflict upon us anything more than the discomfort of being rudely contradicted, contemptuously treated, and unfairly dealt with in argument. Our offense was that we thought differently from him.

Really this sin of intolerance seems to be the most inexplicable as well as the most exasperating of all the faults human nature possesses; the most unjustifiable, as well as the most dangerous. How could it ever have come about that a man should demand of his brother man to think as he did? How comes it about that a man can *care* so much whether his brother man thinks as he thinks or not? Verily, it passes finding out. But here it is—riddle and torment, plague and hindrance, ruin and death—the very hardest giant to fight of all the Devil's army. From the days of Abel till now the brothers' blood it has slain cries unto Heaven. From now till the millennium, it is to be feared, its pestilent crop of quarrel will last.

If it were not so dangerous, so wicked, and so cruel, it would have almost a ludicrous side. It often does when it fastens itself on minor matters in social life. What custom, what substance, what place, what person, what color, what taste, what smell, can be mentioned about which people have not been known to fall out in discussion, lose temper, and part angry? Who has not seen social gatherings, more than he could count, utterly marred and made wretched by a few intolerant men or women, who could not endure that their neighbors should disagree with them? Who has not lived in the house with such men and women, breakfasted, dined, supped with them, and learned by bitter experience to avoid—or, rather, to *attempt* to avoid—all subjects upon which differences might arise? What a stagnation of talk settles down before long on such a circle. With what almost irrepressible joy does one encounter, now and then, a great, free, untrammeled soul, who bids truth paramount, in and through all, forever; who can talk earnestly, emphatically, clearly, on all subjects of interest, without being aggressive or egotistical, and without once regarding the equally earnest, emphatic, clear expression of opposite opinions as a personal affront.

We can, if we are so lucky as to have a loaded pistol at hand, shoot the Ku-Klux who ride to our door at midnight and murder our lives. But where shall we find effective (and legal) weapons with which to encounter the Ku-Klux who come to pay us civil visits in our parlor or are invited to meet us at dinner?

SAMUEL J. MAY, DECEASED.

THE death of such a man as the late Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, demands a more extended notice in our columns than we were able to give last week. He was a man of the most kindly nature, with a firm sense of justice and right, a deep tenderness toward human misery, and an unconquerable determination to stand by what is right. Born in Boston, in 1797, and graduated at Harvard, in 1817, he was settled in 1822 in Brooklyn, Connecticut, the only Unitarian pastor in the state. Amid all the disadvantages of such isolation he won the respect of all good men by his assiduous labors to improve the condition of society as to morals and education, and by his modest, earnest, and faithful life. He had a very large heart, to co-operate with all who would do good, irrespective of controversial differences. He was the only pastor in Connecticut that practically espoused the cause of Prudence Crandall, when she was hunted and persecuted, with the whole power of the state against her, because she desired to educate young women of color, to fit them for teachers among their own people. His mind was fired up on the subject of slavery in October, 1830, by a lecture by Mr. Garrison, and personal conversation with and had already encountered the reproach of being an Abolitionist. And when in 1833 the persecution arose against Miss Crandall and her school, in Canterbury, he took her part with his whole soul, until a violent mob set fire to her house, broke up her school of twenty scholars, and drove her from the place. His heart never quailed for an instant. It is memorable as an evidence of the influence which a good man may have in a community that, thirty years afterward, Windham County voted by a large majority in favor of negro suffrage, and stood for many years as the banner county of Republicanism.

In 1835, the year when the mob spirit against Abolitionists was most rampant, his zeal in behalf of the slave led him to relinquish his pleasant home and the service of an attached parish, to take upon himself the laborious and self-denying labors of a traveling lecturer in the service of the Anti-slavery Society. A large number of ministers of like character imitated his example in that and the following year; but he was the only one of his own faith who did so. Such was the spirit of exclusion then prevailing that during fourteen months that he lived in his native city of Boston—and he was himself a man universally esteemed for his amiable and consistent deportment and his eminent services—only one pulpit, that of Dr. Channing, was open for him to preach in it. He was afterward settled at South Scituate; but gave up this parish, at the request of Horace Mann, to take charge of the first Normal School, established at Lexington, afterward removed to Framingham. While in the temporary occupancy of the pulpit at Lexington, he labored successfully to settle a long-standing controversy between the two congregations in the town, so as to restore social peace and amity. He also showed the breadth of his charity and the fearlessness of his advocacy of the rights of freedom in opinion and in speech by a voluntary exchange of pulpits with Theodore Parker, then so obnoxious among the Unitarians that only one other clergyman had the courage to exchange with him.

In 1845 Mr. May accepted a call to Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained the rest of his life. Here for above twenty years he exercised the office of a Christian minister with such earnestness, such wisdom, and such singleness of heart and consistency of life as to win the respect of all who knew how to honor goodness, however they might differ from him theologically While laboring diligently to build up his own people, in peace, order, and piety, he was a ready and zealous promoter of every social interest of the place—of education, temperance, and public improvement and embellishment. From the beginning of his ministry there he openly avowed his abolitionism, and lost no opportunity of bearing his testimony against slavery and its supporters and apologists in church and state, and especially against the cruel spirit of *caste* everywhere prevailing, which deprived the people of color of every opportunity and motive to improve. For this he was assailed by a mob so late as 1861, and publicly burnt in effigy in Syracuse. But he never quailed, nor surrendered his position. And in later years his fellow-citizens manifested their real sentiments of respect and trust by electing him several successive terms as president of their board of education. The late Dr. Adams, the eminent pastor of a Presbyterian church in Syracuse, when on his death-bed, sent for Mr. May, and held a long and pleasant conference with him on the subjects appropriate to the occasion. The people, too, have erected a durable monument of their esteem by attaching his name to a large and elegant public school building. His name will be held in honor for his large-heartedness, his gentle charity, his zeal for the right, and his earnest labors as a Christian minister, commending his faith by an exemplary life before all the world.

Editorial Notes.

WE give on the first page an exceedingly interesting letter from Father Hyacinthe, in which, through THE INDEPENDENT, he informs his American friends what are his personal relations to the Roman See. It may seem strange that he should send such a document to us, rather than to one of the Roman Catholic newspapers. But, though he insists on his fealty to the Catholic Church, his opposition to the new and heretical dogma of Pius IX would be enough to shut him out from any of the organs of his church. It is one of the paradoxes of history that in no priestly den of superstition in Southern Europe or South America is there so little free speech among Catholics on Catholic questions as in this land of enlightenment and freedom. Now and then we have a significant Catholic rebellion—like that at Hudson, which is yet unquelled—on some insignificant matter; but Liberal Catholics here have no organ, do not dare to speak, or, if they speak, carefully muffle their thunder so as to frighten no Ultramontanist. Those from whom we had expected better things accept the new dogma; the Pittsburgh *Catholic* is silent, and Archbishop Kenrick holds his tongue. Such men as Hyacinthe cannot speak through the press of their own church, and we are glad to give them the hospitality of a Protestant sheet. Father Hyacinthe will, no doubt, soon publish in the European journals a letter to the same purport as this which he sends us; and we shall not be surprised if a number of enterprising journals pick it up a month hence in some unauthorized English translation, and give it as late news to their readers.

THE Civil Service Commission has adjourned until autumn. We did not think it possible that so great a reform as they proposed could be carried through without some opposition, and it seems now that a constitutional objection has been discovered. It is thought that to take the appointing power from the heads of departments and give it to the President would be illegal. The whole matter has been referred to the President and the Attorney-General. We sincerely hope the delay will be short, and that the Commission will accomplish its work without further difficulty. The plan proposed was the appointment of officers after a competitive examination.

IT was dangerous for Lord Russell to oppose the Treaty of Washington; and it was little less than cruel in Karl Blind, the great German publicist, to remind him of things that the noble Earl could not desire to have remembered just now. Karl Blind thinks and makes so bold as to say that the statesman who showed his sympathy for the slaveholders' league by declaring that "the North fought for empire and the South for independence"—the statesman who had the astuteness to see and to predict that "nothing worse could happen to the progress of mankind, nothing worse to the black race itself, than the subjugation of the South by the North"—Karl Blind thinks and says that such a statesman and such a prophet should now hold his peace.

THE Treaty of Washington was the cause, among many other things, of bringing to notice again a curious case of imposture or self-delusion which we had supposed long since buried in oblivion. About forty years ago two young men of the name of Willis, sons of the proprietor of the rooms in which the famous Almack's balls used to be given, and, for all we know, are still given, came to Boston, empowered by the Scotch Earl of Stirling and Dovan, to prosecute his claims to about the whole of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and a modest slice of Maine, in virtue of a grant to his ancestor, the first earl, by Charles I. They were so far from obtaining the concession of these lands that they spent some time in jail in Boston for non-payment of their bill at the Tremont House. This modest claimant was by trade a schoolmaster and by name Humphreys, who, conceiving that he had a title to the caridom through the female line (it being limited in the patent to heirs male) managed to have himself returned by the necessary number of Scotch juries, which is said to be an easy matter, and assumed the style and actually voted at one election of Scotch peers. At the next election objection was made, and his vote refused. As he made trouble about his claims in America, the crown lawyers in Scotland took up the matter, and put him upon his probation. At the trial he was utterly worsted, in spite of a notoriously forged family tree. Afterward he produced other documents, furnished by Mademoiselle Le Normand, a famous Paris fortune-teller, for which he was tried for forgery; and, though the forgery was patent, he got off by the Scotch verdict of "Not proven," the jury thinking him more fool than knave in the business. And during the late negotiations he sent over a protest to Washington against any interference with the fisheries in his domains of Bluc-nosedom; which, however, does not seem to have been much regarded. He has also brought his rights before Congress in former years, on a proposition to set aside his claims in the United States; and it is said that President Pierce was ready to treat for them! But this lacks confirmation. This remarkable nobleman also claimed the right of making baronets at Nova Scotia; and actually did make two, at least—Thomas Christopher Banks, an eminent genealogical lawyer, who helped him to his title, and the Rev. John Waldron, who called themselves Sir Thomas and Sir John as long as they lived.

THE Stirling peerage has been before the hunting-ground of adventurers. About the middle of the last century there was a smart Scotchwoman who kept a shop in New York and made a fortune by the business. We forget her name, which, however, was as unlike Alexander (the family name of the Earls of Stirling) as Humphreys. She had a son William, to whom she gave a good education and who inherited her estate. He then, through some real or imaginary Scotch cousinship with the Stirling family, took the name of Alexander, and claimed the title of Earl of Stirling before the House of Lords. His claim was rejected, as it must have been, since, whatever it was, it was made through a female descent. He returned to this country, always retained the title, and took service under Washington, and is the General Lord Stirling of our revolutionary history. He was a brave man and a good officer, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Long Island, fought in what are now streets of Brooklyn and the Greenwood Cemetery; but he had no more right to the title he bore than the next man that passes by our office-door. He maintained a style of living in accordance with his pretentions, and had a fine house at Basking-ridge, N. J., of which a portion is still extant. He had no son; but through his two daughters he is represented by some of our most respectable families. The late eminent William Alexander Duer, some time judge, and afterward president of Columbia College, was his grandson.

THE *Evangelist* heads a whitewashing article on the new city government with the question "Are we going to the Dogs?" We think not. The dogs are already eating us up, and the question is a little cool under the circumstances. A paper that can put in a claim for a moderate purity of public character for men who are afraid to make reports, who secure their power by fraud, who get immense wealth unaccountably in a few years, who are the friends and partners of Fisk, and whose names are Tweed and Sweeney—the paper that can find good government under their administration must be simplicity simplified.

THE only hope for the South, or for the world, according to patriotism, Darwinism, or Christianity, lies in the power for development that exists in the race. It was then a disheartening report that a citizen of Yorktown, Va., sent some weeks ago to the *Tribune*, that in three contiguous counties of the peninsula of the York and James Rivers, though ten thousand dollars had been spent on the education of the negroes, such was their incapacity for development that no negro ever buys or reads a book; and, what is more startling, the postmasters assert that not a single newspaper is taken by all the negro doctors, preachers, and magistrates. He then adds that he cannot learn of a single colored apprentice to any mechanical trade; and that the young women who are now in school are utterly worthless as servants, so that the race of trained colored house servants is becoming extinct. We are not surprised that the *Tribune* should have sent this letter to Gen. O. O. Howard, for his comments on the matter. He replies that Frederick Douglass's *New National Era* has seven subscribers in Yorktown; that the postmaster, a colored man, takes several papers; that all the colored ministers there take newspapers; and that a reading club composed of colored people was organized there about a year ago. At Hampton the colored ministers also take three papers each. Dr. Norton takes half a dozen papers. Messrs. Jackson and Washington, magistrates in that locality, take several papers each. Rev. Mr. Thornton spends fifteen dollars on newspapers, and can't keep them at home, the neighbors borrow them so persistently. But the charge that the colored boys are not learning trades is too true. There is danger of a loss of skilled labor in the South, among both whites and blacks. This is due partly to the cruelty with which apprentices are so often treated, and they were slaves; partly to the natural repugnance of the people to anything that looks like unrequited labor; and partly to the natural vagrancy that follows sudden emancipation. The Israelites were vagrants forty years before they lost the taint of Egyptian slavery and were ready to settle down to free labor. Against this evil our colored people need constant warning. They need schools that shall teach agricultural and mechanical arts, as well as reading and writing.

THE Trades Unionists have had a severe rebuke from the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A stone cutter of Boston, who was not a member of the Stone Cutters' Association, had the temerity to violate one of the laws of that body, and was fined therefor $500. Finding that he could not complete his contract without submitting to this imposition, he paid it; and then sued the leading members of the Association to recover the sum and damages. In the Superior Court the plaintiff was defeated; but the Supreme Court reversed this decision; ruling that persons entering into such a combination against a master mechanic—inducing his workmen to leave him, and deterring others by threats or otherwise from entering into his employment—are guilty of an illegal conspiracy; that when the employer by means like these is forced to pay money demanded of him "under the reasonable apprehension that he cannot carry on his business without yielding to the illegal demand, the money thus obtained can be recovered back; and, if the parties succeed in injuring his business, they are liable to pay all the damage they have done him." The decision is a most righteous one, and we trust to see it vigorously enforced.

THE public library, under the care of the Board of Education, in Cincinnati has been opened on Sunday, for reference only, since last March. The number of readers has not been so large as was anticipated. The average number of applications on Sunday for books or periodicals to be read in the rooms in March was 329, in April 196, in May 195, in June 163. A curious fact is that the attendance is affected by the weather in exactly the opposite way that church attendance is. On one Sunday in April there was a storm, and that Sunday the number of books and periodicals asked for was 425. So that a very large attendance is anticipated when winter shall set in. We are glad to see that this reasonable movement provids some place of Sabbath resort better than saloons is gaining ground so generally. At Plymouth Bethel in Brooklyn, where the problem is a much more complicated one, the reading-room is opened, by way of experiment, this summer.

REV. MR. MALLALIEU speaks out noble words in *Zion's Herald* in favor of a colored man in the episcopacy of the Methodist Church. We have little hope that so brave a thing, so Christian a thing as the election of a negro to the episcopacy could be done by any ecclesiastical organization; but, if the Methodist General Conference in 1872 should find itself capable of electing its ablest black man to the bench on a parity with its white men, appointing him to preside over Caucasians and Africans indifferently—if the Methodist Church could thus show how fully it believed that in Christ there is neither "barbarian, Scythian, bond, nor free" we should greatly rejoice.

IN San Francisco is published a Presbyterian newspaper called *The Occident*. It doesn't love THE INDEPENDENT, and never did. Indeed, it might apply for recognition as that Democratic religious paper for which *The Tribune* was asking the other day. It says of us:

"Thus the magnipapyrant discourseth: 'If there is anything that fills the soul of a sensible ministry with unutterable shame and disgust, it is the everlasting clerical whine about small salaries and the perpetual posture of mendicancy in which so many ministers consent to stand before their parish and society. We want no favors from any cart ly quarters!' Indeed! But suppose that half the ministers are in just that condition of mendicancy, is there any crime in making the circumstances of the case known? THE INDEPENDENT may scorn the cries of his brother, half-starved in trying to serve the Master, and grateful for the barest sustenance; but the only way to remedy the evils of clerical poverty is to proclaim them to the Christian world."

We accept the "magnipapyrant," if we understand it. It is, we suppose, the Latin for "blanket-sheet." But what does the *Occident* mean by charging us with "scorning the cries" of our "half-starved" brothers? We think we can and do feel for them quite as deeply as anybody can. The editors of THE INDEPENDENT know what the frontier is, and what is the meaning of that "barest sustenance" which too many servants of struggling churches get. More than one or two or three of the editors in this office have had just that experience in home mission work, and that, too, without ever whining over their self-denials. It is because we know that matter through and through that we are able to speak with authority. And we say it again. Ministers in rich churches or poor are no mendicants receiving alms. As a class they are too proud to beg, even among California Presbyterians, the *Occident* to the contrary notwithstanding. They feel utterly humiliated at every intimation of mendicancy, or every offer to allow them exceptional favors on the ground of their poverty. They do good work, and they want the pay they have bargained for, and no more. If they know that they could have made a better living by secular business, they took that into account in choosing a profession, and do not care to flaunt it in the faces of the people as a plea for alms.

WE have chronicled the complete withdrawal of the Congregationalists from the support of the American and Foreign Christian Union. What is remarkable about it is the unanimity and the celerity with which the matter was accomplished. There had been dissatisfaction before; but it was only six or eight weeks after the matter of separation had been seriously broached before the new missionary organization was all in working order, and had so far received the endorsement of ecclesiastical bodies as to insure its success. And this had been done with absolute unanimity. All which moves us to say for our Congregational friends that their ecclesiastical organization might as well no longer be called a "rope of sand."

THE envelope system of collecting church revenues has been adopted by several churches, and we hear the most encouraging reports from those who have tried it. The plan is briefly as follows: At the beginning of the year each individual pledges himself to give a certain sum weekly for the support of the Gospel. This pledge is entered in a book, and fifty-two envelopes are given to the subscriber, stamped with a certain number, which number is placed over the page where his subscription is recorded. It is expected that the amount subscribed will be placed in the envelope every Sunday morning, and dropped into a treasury provided for the purpose in the vestibule of the church. The envelopes are taken from the box by the treasurer of the church, and the payment is entered with the date upon the subscriber's page. By this method it is believed that more money can be raised in many churches than by the customary method of renting the pews, and that it can be done with much less effort. Individuals who could hardly contribute five dollars at any given time might give ten cents a week without feeling it. By this plan children and poor people who now make no offerings might be relied on for a considerable yearly aggregate. If this plan will secure the co-operation of the whole congregation in the work of supporting the Gospel, and will at the same time throw open the p

College Record.

GOTHIC HALL, Stamford, Conn. The builder of this "House of the Seven Gables" must have had very quaint ideas; for it only needs armor hung in the halls and portraits of the 17th century on the walls to carry back the imagination to mediæval days.

In the village of Stamford, yet shut away from public gaze by shrubbery and trees, with a large lawn and garden behind it, sheltered by a lofty fence, this Gothic structure forms one of the most elegant as well as conspicuous features of the beautiful town which it adorns.

It was intended to be the residence of a man of wealth and culture, as his spacious apartments, lofty chambers, and generous appurtenances indicate. Additions have been made to the original design, an entire cottage having been added since the foundation, and for a whole year the edifice has been occupied by the Young Men's Seminary, which (in another building half a mile from the village), has for many years given Stamford an envi. able reputation as a place for the education of young ladies desiring the best instruction.

This school, under the guidance of Miss Aiken, who has long been its principal, and Miss Ada Chase, associate principal, with a corps of teachers of the finest culture, seems to have settled the question whether young ladies could go away to school and be as happy, as comfortable, and as well taught as in their own homes.

If a stranger had been present at the examination and closing exercises of the seminary last Thursday, June 22d, he would have considered this problem satisfactorily disposed of. Governor Woodford, of this city, who presented diplomas and made the address, could not help expressing his delight at the condition of the school; while the cheerful, home like appearance of things gave all the visitors who were present a new idea of boarding school life.

The intention of the principals is to make the young ladies study, and yet to give such a desire for knowledge as shall make its acquisition a pleasant thing.

Take, for example, the recitation in art. Photographs of the works of the old masters were in the hands of the young ladies, as they gave a sketch of the different schools of art, and it seemed more like a social conversation carried on by cultivated young people than a stiff school-room recitation.

There are some quite young girls at this school; an unusual thing, as parents are seldom willing to entrust daughters of eight and twelve years to other hands than their own, but showing the confidence which this school has won from its patrons and friends. Even these little pupils take a pride in the success of their instructors, and in the French class (which happened to fall under our observation) they entered with great zeal into the spirit of the exercise.

One of the best professors of the French language, Prof. Liotard, and his wife, are teachers in the school; the professor, having a residence in Stamford, although continuing to take pupils also in New York. As well the spacious home where some of our own young friends had passed a happy term, we fell assured that for literary culture, thoroughness, and able management *Gothic Hall* must stand among the very first and best of similar establishments in the country so long as it continues (as we trust it ever may) under the direction of Misses Aiken and Chase.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, July 5th. The citizens of Marietta have raised $150,000 for the college, and the alumni have put up a library costing $25,000. Of the 274 colleges in the United States Marietta stands fourteenth in the size of its library. The next freshman class will number 40.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, Gettysburg, June 28th. A. B., 33. It is hoped that Rev. Chas A. Stork, of Baltimore, whom we know as a superior scholar and writer, will accept a professorship in the theological department.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, June 29th. B.S., 1 ladies; B.A., 16; D.D., Joseph H. Pressly, Erie, Pa.; S. S. Ralston, Le Claire, Iowa; J. J. A. Proudfoot, London, Canada; J. A. P. McGaw, Urbana, O.

KNOX COLLEGE. The honorary degrees conferred were: D.D., George Duffield, Saginaw, Mich.; Pres. Geo. Thacher, University of Iowa; LL.D., Rev. Fred H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, July 5th. The college has been in operation but two years, and is under the direction of the Hicksite Quakers.

LAURENCE UNIVERSITY, Appleton, Wis. June 29th. Graduates 11, including 6 ladies An additional endowment of $100,000 is hoped for soon.

OLIVET COLLEGE, June 22d. D.D., Pres. J. W. Healy, Straight University, New Orleans, La.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY, July 5th LL.B., 8; A.B., 9; theological graduates, 4.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, July 4th. A.B., 60.

Religious Intelligence.

THE revolt against the dogma of infallibility seems to be gaining strength in Germany. The anti-jufallibilists are resolved to hold a general meeting in September, probably in Heidelberg; and they have appointed a committee of lawyers to consider their legal position in the Church and state, and prepare a manifesto on the subject to present to the government. A comprehensive pamphlet on the questions at issue is expected shortly from Dr. Dollinger. Baron Liebig and Professor Carriere have been requested to present a memorial to the Doctor, thanking him for his courageous resistance to the papal dogma. Several German bishops have proposed a pastoral, requiring the faithful to obey the decrees of the Council, but explaining away the offensiveness. To this some of their colleagues have made a formal reply. "We repudiate," says this manifesto, "the threats of the bishops as unjustifiable, and their violent measures as invalid and not binding." They go on to state that the decrees of ecommunication issued against those who reject the Vatican decrees "are as null and void as they are unjust, and can neither deprive the faithful of their right to the sacraments of Christ nor priests of their power to administer them." The document is signed by professors in several German universities, and by members of the Bavarian court and government. The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* reports a fact hitherto unprecedented in Bavaria. Formerly the king, all the court, the ministers, and other great functionaries of state followed the procession of *Corpus Christi*; now the king has will not only be Episcopal body that he will not only be personally absent from the procession, but that he will not even be represented there in. Government employés were left at entire liberty in the matter. This is regarded by the opponents of infallibility as a demonstration in their favor. The Hungarian bishops beg to decline. No greater calamity can befall any church than to have it saddled with an endowment. It is a millstone that will sink the most vigorous organization into the depths of spiritual torpor. Wherefore, we hope that all plans of endowment will be abandoned, and that this Christian brotherhood will be content to meet the future praying every day "Give us this day our daily bread," and doing what they can every day to answer their own prayers.

....The committee appointed by Governor Bullock, of Georgia, to attend the examination of the students in the normal and preparatory departments of the Atlanta University (under the care of the A. M. A.) have made their report. The committee say that their examination has been thorough and searching, and they bear the most unequivocal testimony to the excellence of the instruction and the great proficiency of the pupils. The chairman of this committee was ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, whose judgment should have influence with the people of the South. The following extract from the report will be read with interest:

"At every step of the examination we were impressed with the fallacy of the popular idea (which, in common with thousands of others, a majority of the undersigned have heretofore entertained) that the members of the African race are not capable of a high grade of intellectual culture. The rigid tests to which the classes in algebra and geometry and in Latin and Greek were subjected unequivocally demonstrated that, under judicious training and with persevering study, there are many members of the African race who can attain a high grade of intellectual culture. They proved that they can master intricate problems in mathematics, and fully comprehend the construction of difficult passages in the classics."

....The Sustentation Committee of the Presbyterian Church announce the following conditions to which churches wishing aid must conform: 1. The minister must be the pastor of the church, and not a stated supply. 2. The church must be paying the pastor a salary of at least $500 per annum. 3. The salary must be an average of $7.30, at least, per churchmember, or two cents per day. 4. The church must have in actual operation a system of beneficence, extending to every member of the church and congregation the opportunity of contributing to this cause, and to all the boards of the Church; and this shall be by the envelope plan, or by collectors. The Belleforte method is recommended. 5. Churches are urged to contribute to this scheme at least one-twentieth of the amount paid to the pastor; whether the salary be paid in money or in part in produce, by aid-giving or aid-receiving. 6. The endorsement of the presbytery is necessary to every application before a grant can be made.

....The generous challenge of Sir Francis Lycett that he will give $250,000 toward the erection of 50 Methodist chapels in London during the next nine years, on the condition that an equal sum be given by friends outside of the city, has been accepted by the denomination with commendable spirit, and $125,000 has already been subscribed. The work of building the chapels is now going on. They are to hold at least 1,000 persons each, and it is found that buildings of this size, with the necessary school and class accommodation, cannot be built for less than $30,000 each. The fifty chapels will, therefore, cost $1,500,000. Of this amount Sir Francis Lycett gives $250,000, the provinces an equal sum, and $1,000,000 must be raised by the Methodists of London. It is a grand undertaking; but the denomination has taken hold of it with vigor, and the prospects of accomplishing it are good.

....A poor colored woman in New Haven recently bequeathed between two and three thousand dollars—money she had saved by a life of toil in washing and scrubbing—to educate any poor colored student who might enter Yale Divinity School; and, if no colored student is presented, then the money may be applied for the benefit of a white student. This brings to mind Mr. J. A. S. White, of Waitsfield, Vermont, who bequeathed $70,000 to the Vermont University for the aid of poor students, on condition that no young man with a rich father should ever have any benefit from the fund. It is to be hoped that Mr. White will be spared the pain of meeting this poor colored woman in Heaven.

....The census of Utah shows where the Mormons come from. From it we learn that not far from half the population were born there—a large proportion for so young a territory. Of the 85,369 now living in Utah, about a third were born in other parts of the United States and two-thirds in foreign countries. Of the 39,702 born in foreign countries seven-eighths were born in Great Britain, Denmark, or Sweden—namely, 20,370 in Great Britain (of whom 16,073 are returned as born in England, 1,783 in Wales, and 2,391 in Scotland), 4,607 in Denmark, and 1,760 in Sweden. Only 502 of the Utah people were born in Ireland, only 63 in France, 613 in Norway, 338 in Germany, 122 in Holland, 2 in Belgium, 509 in Switzerland. 687 were born in British North America.

....Rev. G. P. Revel, D.D., the leader of the Evangelical Waldensian Church, was buried in Florence on the 13th of June. Dr. Revel was sixty-one years of age, and in the recent history of Protestantism in Europe he had borne an important part. He was a theological pupil of Neander and Schliermacher in Berlin, and was ordained in that city in 1838. Since 1848, when the work of evangelizing Italy began in earnest, Dr. Revel has been in the very front of the battle. As a preacher he was not pre-eminent; but his organizing power was of immense value to the Waldensian propaganda. He lies buried near Rosa Madal, in the cemetery of Porta Pinti.

....The venerable Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., preached his sixtieth anniversary sermon as pastor of the Congregational church in that place on the 24 inst., from the appropriate text "May the God of peace be with you all." His voice, though weak, was distinctly heard throughout the church, and he showed much of his old-time animation.

....Rev. C. A. Stork, of Baltimore, was unanimously elected as Graff professor in the Gettysburg Seminary at the recent commencement, and a committee appointed to urge his acceptance. Two years ago Mr. Stork declined a similar call; but it is now hoped he will yield to the repeated expression of the wishes of the board.

....The Burial Bill before the House of Lords has been amended by a proposition to permit funerals without any religious service at all—the religious ministrations at the funerals of Dissenters to take place in their own chapels before the burial. This amendment will probably be carried.

....A writer in the *Presbyterian* advocates the levying of a tax upon the churches to defray the expenses of the commissioners of the General Assembly at its sessions, instead of quartering them upon the people of the city when they meet.

....Dr. Cooper has erected the frame of a neat church west of Lincoln Park, in Chicago, and holds services in the basement according to the Episcopal forms.

THE NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

BY RAY PALMER, D.D.

THE project of a National Conference at stated intervals, composed of representatives of the Congregational churches of the entire country, has awakened an interest that naturally increases as the time when it should meet draws near. The experiment is felt to be a grave one. The influence of such an assembly, whether meeting annually or not so often, cannot well be otherwise than great. If that influence shall be in harmony with the genius of the churches represented and the principles of the apostolic age as reasserted by the Pilgrim Fathers, it must result in greater unity of Christian feeling and purpose and in more effective co-operation in the work of Christ. If, on the contrary, it shall prove to be in conflict with the spirit and principles received as a precious legacy from the men of Plymouth Rock, and commending themselves to Christian intelligence as being the spirit and principles of the New Testament itself, it must, soon or late, work mischief and disaster to be deplored, we may even say, by the human race. The assertion of individual freedom and responsibility in matters of religion and of the sufficiency of the simple Gospel in its spiritual essence, and as distinguished from all ecclesiastical disciplines and forms, for the recovery of sinful men to God is pre-eminently the mission of Congregational churches. In their persistent fidelity to this not merely our own country, but the whole world has an interest.

So far as can now be seen, everything in the way of initiatory action has been wisely done. The movement itself has not been forced, but has been the outgrowth of a widely-existing conviction that something of the kind was needed. Before appointing committees to take steps looking to a National Conference, in many of the state associations and conferences the whole matter has been discussed and the advantages and the perils of it deliberately considered. The action of the committees which met at Boston, in December, as published, left nothing to be desired; and ere long, doubtless, in accordance with it, the time of meeting and the programme of the first fraternal gathering representing in national conference the Congregational churches of the United States and Territories will have been issued. The plan has been thoughtfully matured.

But it is as true now as when Robert Burns so finely said it, that

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gane aft a-gley!"

It cannot be amiss, therefore, to prepare beforehand, as far as possible, for an occasion on which so much may be depending. It is, of course, to be assumed that much and earnest prayer will be offered, before the meeting, as well as during its progress, for the presence of Christ and the guidance of the Comforter. Next to these things, what can be better than that all who are to compose the conference should determine to go to it divested of subtlety and self-seeking, of ambition of pre-eminence, and of purposes to carry favorite projects shaped beforehand; that each should hold himself ready, in largeness and honesty of mind, as under the eye of Christ, to meet the demands of the occasion as they rise. Experience has abundantly shown how difficult it is to bring together a large number even of good men, without finding among them some whose constitutional peculiarities, or special hobbies, or desire of being leaders do not occasion trouble. Does it not too often happen, in meetings like the one proposed, that those who actually occupy the foreground are not those whom the majority of their brethren would regard as best qualified to give direction to affairs? It would be refreshing in such an assembly to see the few who have a natural facility of springing to their feet put a sufficient restraint upon themselves, to allow their brethren who are not so gifted in that way, especially the modest laymen, some chance of bearing a part in the discussions. The notion of a conference would seem to include the granting of some *opportunity*, at least, for the general expression of individual thought and feeling. This becomes, of course, impossible if the greater portion of the time is engrossed by a small number of persons, who hold themselves responsible for everything. May not the National Conference be made a signal exception in this particular to the widely-prevailing fashion?

Among those who have hesitated to enter heartily into the movement for a conference there are some, it is understood, who have feared that it would inevitably result in the subversion of the liberty of the churches. This fear has arisen in part from the lessons of history, which clearly show that the tendency to centralization and the loss of individual freedom is always strong when once the current is allowed to begin to set in that direction. It has been possibly increased by the well-known fact that some few persons have avowed their hope that, whatever might be the theory in relation to its functions, it would, directly or indirectly, in fact, overbear the local churches and render their autonomy merely nominal. At the late meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts, for example, an honored pastor, whose goodness of heart is only equaled by his manly honesty and frankness, distinctly avowed his hope that the time was near in which "we should no more speak of Congregational *churches*, but of THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH." We remember, some time during the darkest days of the late war, to have heard Mr. Murdock, in a public reading, recite a passage from a poem, then lately written, in which the bones of the fathers dead were described as disturbed in their deep slumbers by the perils of liberty, and as crying out that men should swear a new allegiance to it:

"From the graves where your fathers are lying
Hark! the deep voices replying—
Swear! swear!"

We can hardly help imagining that such a voice would, indeed, come to us out of the sepulchers of the Pilgrims, should the rights and the independence of the local churches be seriously endangered. But we do not imagine that our excellent brother, to whose words we have alluded, entertains himself any very sanguine expectation of effecting, even by the help of a National Conference, so great a revolution in the polity for which our noble ancestors suffered so greatly and so long. We cannot but feel a good degree of confidence that, as it has passed into a proverb that the wheels of Time cannot be reversed, the emancipation of the Congregational churches from ecclesiastical bondage is a finality. The Western ministers and churches have many of them had experiences in this matter which they are certain to remember. They are not likely to brook any tampering with what they hold to be their best distinction. They will stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free. Nor do we believe that the spirit of the Pilgrims is dying out among the churches of New England. The fact that the Massachusetts General Association by vote expressed their preference for the word "conference," instead of "council," as the designation of the proposed body, on the express ground that council savored of authority, is worthy to be noted.

On the whole, there seems good reason to anticipate a fair experiment of the possibility of a more comprehensive fraternization among the churches that love a healthful Christian liberty. Such an assembly as the proposed conference will call together—an assembly of representative ministers and laymen from all sections of the country—will find enough to occupy it and to give interest to its sessions in the information elicited, the suggestions made, the fraternal fellowships enjoyed, and the enlargement of views attained, as well as in the seasons of united prayer and praise, which will enkindle warmer sympathy with Christ and a profounder enthusiasm in his service. If a truly Christlike spirit shall pervade it, so that all little and private ends shall be lost in Christian magnanimity, and fresh impulses to Christian work and cheerful self-sacrifice shall be carried back to the churches represented, the institution of the National Conference may constitute a new point of departure from which to date an era of more rapid advancement and greatly increased success for the denomination concerned. For the full development of its resources and its strength it greatly wants, not a less catholic spirit, but a closer spiritual unity, more thorough devotion to its principles, and a hearty and general co-operation. With these, and the leadership of Christ, a grand future must be immediately before it.

JOSH BILLINGS says that "the lion and the lamb may possibly sumtime lay down in this world together for a fu minutes, but when the lion kums to grit up the lamb will be missing."

News of the Week.

THE latest returns received of the result of the recent elections in France show a great victory for the Republic. Out of 105 candidates elected to the Assembly 86 are supporters of President Thiers, 13 Radical Republicans, 2 Legitimists, 3 Orleanists, and 1 Bonapartist. Thus the Government majority in the Assembly is increased by about 100. The army everywhere voted for Republican candidates, almost invariably heading their lists with the name of Gambetta. The *Siècle* says the Bonapartists have been condemned by the results of the election, and the Legitimists have resumed the position of a small minority. The antagonism heretofore existing between the cities and the country has disappeared, and the true France now appears. The Count de Chambord has gone to Bruges, Belgium. Previous to his departure he issued a manifesto, in which he states that he leaves France in order that his presence in the country may not give countenance to political agitation. "Though absent," he says, "we shall not be separated from our countrymen. When Frenchmen are willing, we shall found a government without decentralization, liberty and universal suffrage as our mottoes." In conclusion he cunningly throws a sop to the Cerberus of revenge now inspiring the French heart, by praising the army and declaring his unfaltering adherence to the "white flag of Henri IV and Joan of Arc, which conquered Alsace and Lorraine." The press generally condemn this manifesto in severe terms, as calculated to increase the agitation which it pretends to deprecate. It is generally believed that the Legitimist party, adherents of the Count, has been dissolved, and that the majority of its members in the Assembly will join the Republicans....It is stated that one of the first acts of the Assembly, after the newly-elected deputies have taken their seats, will be to extend the term of M. Thiers as chief executive of the nation to two years. The law requiring caution money from the press passed the Assembly by a vote of 317 to 199....The minister of finance remitted, on the 6th inst., 10½ millions francs in specie to the German authorities at Strasbourg, and the additional sum of 175,000,000 francs was to have been paid on the 10th inst., when the German troops would evacuate the departments of the Seine Inferieure and the Somme. The French loan is already quoted much above the price at which it was issued, as the result of the quiet manner in which the recent elections passed off. The city of Paris will also issue a loan to the amount of 600,000,000 francs, to be expended in the repair and rebuilding of the monuments and public works damaged and destroyed during the siege....The reorganization of the army has been completed, and its effective strength is now 320,000 men of all arms....The trial of the Communist leaders Mil. Lisbefort, Assi, and Rossel has again been postponed for a fortnight. 16,000 of the Communist prisoners at Versailles have been released by order of the Government; but 16,000 others are still held, and for the possession of these as colonists to this country a brisk struggle is making by various agents representing parties in Colorado, Arizona, and Lower California, who desire to secure them as laborers in their respective sections. The Government is considering the matter....President Thiers, hearing that the Pope intended to seek the hospitality of France, addressed a letter to the Holy Father, assuring him of a fitting welcome, but strongly dissuaded him from the project, inasmuch as it would offend Italy and create difficulties in France, where it would be impossible to grant His Holiness the privileges suitable to his exalted position. He, however, promises the friendly offices of France as a mediator between the Italian Government and the Holy See with a view to the restoration of conciliatory relations between the Kingdom and the Head of the Church. In reply the Pope announced his intention to remain in Rome.

....There appears to be a prevalence of tornadoes this season. During a recent storm in Nebraska a train on the Fremont and Blair Railroad was lifted from the track and blown twenty feet from the rails. An infant was killed, the mail agent fatally wounded, and fifteen other persons more or less injured. ....A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Moundsville, twelve miles below Wheeling, W. Va., on the 6th inst. The stockade around the West Virginia Penitentiary was completely demolished, fences demolished, and great quantities of grain destroyed.....On the 9th inst. the most violent storm experienced for years in that section passed over Syracuse, N. Y. Houses were struck by lightning and burned; several buildings were blown down and others unroofed, among them a school-house; one man was killed by lightning; immense hailstones greatly damaged the growing crops in the surrounding towns; and large trees were uprooted....On the same day a furious storm visited the vicinity of Dayton, O. Eight persons were killed and seventy injured. One church was demolished and another unroofed; a bridge across the Miami River was destroyed; the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum was unroofed; and a railroad depot and 50 other houses seriously damaged.

....We have the painful duty of recording this week two more railroad horrors, one occurring near Newark, N. J., and the other near Nashville, Tenn. In the former case a misplaced switch caused the collision of two passenger trains, while traveling at a high rate of speed, resulting in the destruction of the engines of both trains, which set fire to and burned up several of the cars attached to them while the others were completely wrecked. Both engineers, both firemen, a brakeman, and a wiper were killed—one of the engineers being crushed and burned past recognition. About 20 passengers were more or less wounded, but none, we believe, fatally; although they had a desperate fight for their lives in escaping from the burning cars, after suffering greatly from the shock of the collision. The accident near Nashville was caused by a weak bridge across the little river Harpeth, which gave way while a train was passing over, resulting in the killing outright of fifteen and the wounding of twenty-five passengers.

....An important decision has been rendered in one of the Pennsylvania courts, sitting at Wilkesbarre, in that state. Some of the mine owners have sought to evade the requirements of the law recently passed compelling them to keep up communication between the outlets and maintain speaking-tubes from the interior of their mines and the establishment of ample means of escape from the shafts. Non-compliance with the just demands of this law has already cost many lives of miners, and the state inspector of mines brought action against one of the mine owners to compel him to observe the requirements of the law. The court sustained the inspector, and ordered the enforcement of the law at any cost. Already the good effects of this decision are manifest in the granting of injunctions against several other parties who are operating mines in violation of the Mine Ventilation Law.

....In the Spanish Cortes a vote of censure of the government was rejected by 119 to 61. That body has now under consideration a proposition for a general amnesty in the country and its colonies. The minister of finance has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 reals at 10 per cent., with the proceeds of which he proposes to pay off the foreign debt and meet other pressing demands. The Republicans in the Cortes are very severe in their attacks on the budget and the ministry; and it is announced that Marshal Serrano will resign the presidency of the council of ministers in case the Cortes shall reject the budget. His resignation would be followed by that of the whole cabinet.

....From the dispatches received from Mexico we gather the information that Benito Juarez has been re-elected president of that republic, and that a reorganization of the cabinet is expected in September next. The Congress will be called to meet on the 25th inst. The country is quiet. Business is dull; but mining is on the increase, many old mines, abandoned since the war with Spain, being worked again. Recently a fire in the Quebradella mine, at Zacatecas, caused the suffocation of over 100 miners. ....There is great dissatisfaction manifested about the Tehuantepec Canal project.

....The President issued a proclamation on the 4th of July setting forth that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded and signed at Washington by the Joint High Commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the two countries, on the 8th of May last, had been ratified by the representatives of both parties in the city of London. The President makes this official announcement to the end that every clause and article of the treaty may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by all the citizens of this country.

....King Victor Emanuel arrived in Rome on the 31 inst., and was enthusiastically received by the citizens. On the 4th he held a grand review of the regular troops and National Guards. The municipality of the city gave a brilliant ball in the evening, at which the King was present. At the close of the festivities he started for Florence. At a banquet on the evening of the 4th Signor Visconti made a speech, in the course of which he declared that the conduct of the Romans during the visit of the King justified the transfer of the capital, and proved that Rome was profoundly attached to the dynasty.

....The Second Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands has ratified the treaty for the cession of the island of New Guinea to England. This island lies between latitude 9 deg. 15 min. and 10 deg. south, and longitude 131 deg. 30 min. and 149 deg. 30 min. east. It is the largest island in the Pacific Ocean next to Australia, from which it is separated by two small straits. The length of the island is 1,200 miles and it contains 200,000 square miles of territory. It is inhabited mainly by tribes of Papuan Negroes, with a few Dutch settlements on the coast, numbering some 130,000 inhabitants.

....From Great Britain we learn that the Crown Prince of Prussia, accompanied by the Princess Victoria, arrived in London on the 6th inst., and were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales.....The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, on the 4th inst....It is stated that the ex-Emperor Napoleon will soon leave England for Geneva, Switzerland; and that Eugenie will simultaneously pay a visit to her mother in Spain.

....The Cuban patriot Gen. Frederico Cavada was captured by a Spanish guuboat while trying to leave the island. He was taken to Puerto Principe, and was there executed on the 7th inst. The same gun-boat also captured the Cuban Admiral Osorio, who some months since distinguished himself by seizing the Spanish vessel "Comanditaria." He was taken to Neuvitas for trial.

....The Belgian Government will still maintain two legations at Rome—one to the Italian Court, and the other to the Holy See. ....The Chambers have passed a resolution for the suppression of gaming-houses throughout Belgium. The authorities are directed to energetically suppress all gambling resorts and haunts coming within their knowledge and observation.

....The French ship "Souvenance" was totally wrecked on the African coast near the Cape of Good Hope, recently. All on board, including a number of passengers, were lost. One hundred and fifty bodies had been washed ashore at last accounts.

....In the recent election on the island of Porto Rico for deputies to the Spanish Cortes the Radicals gained a decided triumph, electing 14 members, and in some districts by immense majorities.

....Thirty-nine persons have been indicted by the grand jury of Salem County, N. C., for participation in Ku-Klux outrages, and are now in jail awaiting trial.

....It is reported that negotiations are pending between the Ameer of Cabool and Yakoob Khan, and it is probable that a reconciliation will be effected.

....Some of the French soldiers disbanded since the cessation of hostilities in their own country are seeking to enter the Austrian military service.

....Immense fires are devastating the country around Port Elgin and Ottawa, New Dominion, destroying houses, crops, and extensive tracts of forest.

....The late German minister to this country, Baron Gerolt, sailed from Baltimore for Europe on the 5th inst.

Publisher's Department.

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists

IF EVERY MAN who spends money in advertising would go or send to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Agents for most of the Newspapers published in the United States, the number of successful advertisers would be largely increased.

INVESTING MONEY

SPECIAL attention is invited to the advertisements in our columns of those bankers who offer first-class railroad bonds, etc., for sale. Many are now selling Governments and other stocks, and converting the proceeds into good *first mortgage* railroad bonds.

Our subscribers will please understand that they can send money, government bonds, or any kind of securities to this office, to be sold and the proceeds converted into any stocks or railroad bonds *advertised in* THE INDEPENDENT. No charge whatever will be made for our services. In most cases we can obtain a *better price* for securities to be thus exchanged than if sent direct to a broker or banker, besides saving broker's commission. This offer is made only to our subscribers, who oftentimes neglect to make investments simply because they fear to make a remittance to an unknown party. In all cases explicit directions must be given. Address HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher of THE INDEPENDENT, 3 Park Place, New York.

"FACTS FOR FAMILIES"

are facts for *everybody*, and are no less so if they are given in an acrostic form. And we would direct the attention of the reader to the same, as given in another column, by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. It gives us pleasure to draw public attention to this enormously growing institution. As the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* truly says: "A hundred years hence the early history of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, will read much like a fable, and antiquarians will desire to look at the records and know whether the tale is true. It was not fairly launched until the latter part of the year 1858, not quite thirteen years ago, at a time when the majority of people either opposed life insurance or regarded it with indifference. Beginning in a small interior town of Wisconsin, no one would have predicted that in less than a decade of years it was to become one of the first moneyed institutions in the land, with a network of agencies spreading over every state and territory." But such is the fact. We wish we had space to quote further, but we can only say: May success attend her *future*, as it has the *past*.

THE HIGHER CHRISTIAN LIFE

PROBABLY no other book published during this century is a more attractive and elevating guide to practical piety than Boardman's "Higher Christian Life," now published by Henry Hoyt, of Boston. It is not a book of precepts, but of examples; and its many incidents are full of instruction, and cannot fail to help the reader to a more elevated tone of religious life.

PYLE'S O K SOAP, Saleratus, and Cream Tartar are first-class household articles, and will so prove themselves on trial. Sold by all first-class grocers. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, 350 Washington St., New York.

AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN NEW ENGLAND.

THE rapid development of the great West, and its constant augmentation in population and products, call for increased facilities of transportation from the great lakes to our seaboard towns and cities.

These the thrifty people of New England have determined to supply by completing the Portland and Ogdensburg Railway, connecting these two important commercial centers.

A road is now constructed and in operation from Ogdensburg to Swinton, near the western terminus of the Vermont division. More than half of the section between Portland and the Connecticut River is already completed and in successful operation, the grading of the middle or Vermont division is more than half done, and the iron for between thirty and forty miles of this section has been purchased, and will be laid during this season.

The directors are taken from among the leading enterprising citizens, who, having been the architects of large personal fortunes, have been entrusted with the control of this important enterprise, prominent among whom are the Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., who have been selected as the Company's financial agents for the management and construction of the Vermont section of this road.

This section is bonded at $30,000 per mile, which, with the liberal local aid contributed by every town and city along the whole line, without an exception, will be more than sufficient to build and fully equip the road.

The financial agents, well known as among the shrewdest and most conservative business men of the country, have invested largely in the stock of the Company, after a thorough canvass by each school-district of the prospects of the road, which is a scrutiny and an endorsement rarely given to a railroad enterprise.

They satisfied themselves by actual calculation that the local business alone will pay operating expenses and interest upon the small bonded debt; of which we do not doubt, for by looking over the map we find the road passes through a town, village, or city every six or seven miles over the whole distance, in nearly all of which there will be found available waterpower for manufacturing purposes and generally a fine farming country. The valley of the Lamoille is one of the richest agricultural and grazing sections in New England. The foreign traffic cannot fail to be largely remunerative, the distance over this new outlet being less and the grade easier than on other routes, with the attraction of a splendid harbor, affording natural means for reshipment of merchandise and furnishing in itself a market of no mean importance, (Portland last year had a business of upward of $60,000,000) connecting as it does with Ogdensburg, which may be said to be the eastern outlet to the great lakes during several months of the year, and at all seasons the eastern terminus of safe navigation.

We submit, then, that the importance of this road is very great, not only to the section through which it passes and will speedily enhance in wealth and increase in population, but to the great West, which produces, and particularly the populous seaboard which will consume. From 30 to 50 per cent. of the produce of the country drained by the great lakes has hitherto not been marketed, for lack of transportation; and from one-third to one-half the cost of cereals, provisions, cattle, etc., consumed here is chargeable to heavy freights. Let us, by all means, then, aid in building such roads. In the case presented there is every assurance that the earnings of the road will be highly remunerative, and that the business management is confided to safe hands.

FIFTEEN MILLIONS,

nor dollars, but Fruit Jars, for family use, have been sold of the popular Hero, Gem, and Pearl styles, manufactured by S. B. Rowley, of Philadelphia.

Every family is now practically interested in the preservation of fruit for dessert use in the fall, winter, and spring seasons, when fruits have disappeared. The practice of sealing hermetically in glass jars made with air-tight tops is now most general and popular; and of all styles of make the above have taken lead as simple, economical, and popular. They are opened readily, yet are securely fastened at the top to prevent access of air; and, from the use made of them in our own and other families where they have had full trial, there has been but one verdict, and that is: "*We want more.*"

Mr. Rowley has issued a practical little treatise on preserving fruit, which will be useful to every lady and household in the country. Send for it.

See advertisement elsewhere.

A DAGUERREOTYPE or card can be enlarged to a life-sized portrait by ROCKWOOD & Co., 845 Broadway.

FARNHAM'S Permanent Cure for the Asthma. Relief guaranteed in five minutes. Price, $2 per box. Sent by mail. WM. H. FARNHAM & Co., 210 Broadway, New York. P.-O. Box 2842.

MARRIED.

CUMMINGS—BUTTS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, July 6th, by Rev. R. S. Thurston, assisted by Rev. Wm. Patterson, J. Henry Cummings to Mary A., eldest daughter of James Betts, Esq., of Stamford.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DECKER BROS.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS,
33 Union Square, (BROADWAY),
between 16th and 17th streets,
NEW YORK.

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including WATERS', AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during THIS MONTH, or will take a small portion cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

Nicol & Davidson,
686 BROADWAY,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
offer at small ADVANCE their spring stock, now open ing of 600 packages FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, and ENGLISH STONE CHINA. Complete English Dinner Sets, $20; French China Dinner Sets, $22; Decorated Dinner Sets, $30; Tea Sets, $12; Breakfast Sets, 42 pieces, $12; Decorated Toilet Sets, $5.50; White Toilet Sets, $2.50 and $4.50; Goblets, $1.50 dozen. Sets made to order, with crests, arms, monograms, or initials. Goods delivered free in the city or suburbs.

Nicol & Davidson,
686 BROADWAY,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
offer the finest stock in the city of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, and GAS FIXTURES, imported and of own manufacture, comprising new and beautiful patterns of the above goods in CRYSTAL GILT, BRONZE PORCELAIN, and ILLUMINATED COLORS.

Nicol & Davidson,
686 BROADWAY,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
offer a very full line of GORHAM PLATED WARE at manufacturer's prices. Also, of our own manufacture, warranted Plate Forks, Tea-Sets, Castors, Ice-Pitchers, Waiters, etc., etc.

Nicol & Davidson,
686 BROADWAY,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
offer Surgeries in Fine Sheffield Table Cutlery, Ivory-handled Table-Knives, $7.75 dozen: Dessert-Knives, $5.75 dozen; Ivory-handled Table-Knives, Silver-Plated Blades, $11.50 dozen.

CHOICE COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, SCHOOL AND BRIDGE BONDS,
paying 10 and 12 per cent. Interest.
For sale by FITCH & HILLS, Bankers, 11 Pine street.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR
EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RAD

The Independent.

TUBEROSA.

A SUMMER IDYL.

BY MARY E. C. WYETH.

Roses of May and lilies of June
Wither and die,
Ere comes the glow of thine amber noon,
Golden July!

Roses of May! In hedge or bower,
Fairer were none.
Never a peer had ye in a flower
Kissed by the sun.

Lilies of June! ye were passing fair.
Odor and Light
Swung in your chalices, incense rare,
Breathing delight.

Roses and lilies! your choicest blows,
Never may I
Mate with my eloquent tuberose—
Bloom of July.

May and June! no sweet idyl knows
Your stream or sky;
For my heart, like a tuberose,
Bloomed in July.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

No. XLV.

DISRUPTION OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—NEW SOCIETIES.

THE sixth annual meeting of the American Anti-slavery Society took place early in May, in the City of New York. A large number were in attendance. At the opening of the meeting a motion was made for the appointment of a committee to make out a roll of delegates. James Cannings Fuller, a delegate from New York, an Englishman by birth, and a member of the Society of Friends, remarked that there were some beloved sisters present, and he wished to know whether there was strength enough in the meeting to admit them. Rev. Nathaniel Colver, a Baptist clergyman, then moved that the roll be made out in the usual manner, of such *men* as were delegates or members. It was then moved by Mr. Oliver Johnson to strike out the word "men," and insert that of persons. This amendment led to a very long, animated, and excited debate, in which a large number of the leading members of the convention participated. Intimations were thrown out that if the amendment was sustained a division of the society might be the consequence. Mr. Johnson's amendment was then declared adopted; but, the ayes and noes having been demanded by Lewis Tappan, it was adopted as modified by an amendment of Ellis Gray Loring, by a vote of 184 to 141. A protest, signed by one hundred and twenty-three delegates, was then presented and ordered to be printed with the minutes.

The sixth New England Anti-slavery Convention met a few days afterward, on the 28th of May, in the city of Boston. At the opening of the convention it was moved that all persons present favorable to the cause of immediate emancipation be invited to take part in the proceedings. An amendment was moved by Mr. Phelps inviting all gentlemen present to take seats. But this amendment was rejected by a very large majority. Many delegates then retired from the convention, and then united in forming the Massachusetts Abolition Society. Thus was consummated a separation which had been long foreshadowed by growing divisions of sentiment and increasing alienation of feeling. It was, of course, inevitable, but nevertheless to be deprecated. Before the giant evil they would overthrow united they were less than the stripling youth of Israel; in the presence of the hostile multitude they were but a lean minority. But the bond of union was broken, and much of the power and prowess which should have borne only on the common foe was wasted on each other.

The executive committee of the new society issued an address to the people in explanation and vindication of their action. They expressed their unspeakable grief at "the perversion, in this state, of our association to purposes and objects not contemplated in our bond of union, foreign to our original objects, not necessary to their attainment, and, in the view of the reflecting, fatal to our prospects of ultimate success." They charged that the old Anti-slavery Society had become identified with the sectarian views of a few of its leading members; and that the theories of Mr. Garrison about religion and government, which had been sanctioned by it, took from it "the staff of accomplishment." They charged that the society "had thrown away its principles, and with them the staff of its power." They declared the difference between the old and new anti-slavery organizations to be that "the new organization proposes to overthrow slavery by the use of means, to be used by simple truth."

These charges against the old society were reiterated and reaffirmed by the new societies, county and town, organized in affiliation with it. Leading advocates of the new organization arraigned it with great plainness of speech. Amos A. Phelps, one of the earliest and ablest of the writers, orators, and organizers of the anti-slavery movement, in resigning his membership of its board of managers, said: "The society is no longer an anti-slavery society simply, but in its principles and modes of action has become a woman's rights, non-government, anti-slavery society." He, however, avowed his readiness, whenever it should return to its original principles and policy, to co-operate with it again. Rev. Orange Scott, an early Abolitionist, said that Mr. Garrison and the members of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society had, during the past two years, done little but press their notions of perfectionism, their opposition to all human governments and institutions, and crowd forward the women into all public stations. He affirmed that their principles and measures were the same as they were when they joined that society. "We have not left our brethren; they have left us." Rev. Alanson St. Clair referred to the members of the old organization as our women's rights, no-government, anti-slavery opponents. And Rev. Charles T. Torrey averred that they had toiled with the members of that society as long as honor and conscience would permit, and that they had separated from them that they might "continue to assert all our original principles and urge all our original measures with new zeal and greater energy."

To these accusations and others of like import the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society, its officers and members, by resolutions, reports, addresses, speeches, and presses, interposed a peremptory and emphatic denial. To the charge that it had become subservient to the principles of non-resistance it declared that it was not competent for the society to determine whether they were right or wrong. It denied the right of any member to commit it to his peculiar political or religious views; but he, by consenting to become a member, did not surrender his right to proselytize to the extent of his ability—apart from abolitionism as a man or a Christian, either as a member of any sect or party, or as one who stands aloof from all sects or parties. They denied that the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society had ever departed from its original platform, and that it continued to maintain that duty to God and humanity required of its members fidelity to their anti-slavery principles in whatever sphere they might be called to act—"in the church or out of it, at the ballot-box or away from it." They maintained, too, that the society had been careful to abstain from all interference with the disputed question of woman's sphere and capacity; that they did not seek the question, but that it had forced itself upon them, and they had only sought to deal with the question of the rights of its female members "in a practical, inoffensive, and common-sense way." In a word, they maintained that on their platform all human beings were allowed to meet on equal terms, and were required to "agree in nothing but the inherent sinfulness of slaveholding and the immediate duty of letting the oppressed go free."

The action of the American Anti-slavery Society at its annual meeting in 1839 had greatly impaired its power and influence. Women had been permitted to take part in its proceedings, though more than one-third of its members had entered their protest against it. A resolution had been reported by the business committee affirming that the society held, as it had done from the beginning, that the employment of the political franchise, so as to promote the abolition of slavery, was a duty Abolitionists owed to their enslaved fellow-countrymen groaning under legal oppression. An amendment was offered by Charles C. Burleigh, to the effect that the Abolitionist *who regards it his duty* to use the elective franchise, and who used it against or neglected to use it for the promotion of the cause of emancipation, was false to his own principles and clearly failed to do his duty. The original resolution was only sustained by a majority of seven. This action of the society, in regard to woman's rights and the use of the ballot, clearly revealed the fact that radical differences of opinion were entertained by its members, and unity was rendered, if not impossible, in the highest degree improbable. But the heaviest blow struck against the efficiency of the society was its action on the financial question. Its finance committee reported in favor of raising $32,000 for the current expenses of the year; but no action whetever was taken. A resolution, however, was adopted earnestly inviting the executive committee not to send into or employ agents in a state where a state society existed without its consent. As the state societies had opposed the employment of such agents, the national executive committee was left with limited means to carry forward the work it had hitherto prosecuted with so much vigor and success.

The effect of this action was soon made manifest. The executive committee was greatly embarrassed. In November it was compelled to notify its agents that the society could no longer be responsible for their compensation. A special meeting was held in New York, on the 15th of January, 1840; but the attendance was small. The object of the meeting was to obtain the removal of the restrictions upon the executive committee and to supply it with funds. The convention sat for three days without any marked results.

Under circumstances so discouraging some members of the executive committee avowed themselves in favor of reorganizing or dissolving the society. Lewis Tappan wrote to several leading Abolitionists that, as the executive committee was virtually excluded from all parts of the country for the collection of funds, he despaired of accomplishing anything for the advancement of the cause, and was in favor of disbanding or abandoning the organization, and the appointment of a central board or committee, to work with such means as might be placed in their hands. Similar views were entertained by others. A communication was published in *The Emancipator* maintaining that the American Anti-slavery Society was no longer necessary for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause, that it was a hindrance, and therefore it was a question for serious consideration whether it ought not to be formally withdrawn. It was proposed by Rev. David Root that the national society and all its auxiliaries should be dissolved, and an American board of commissioners, with powers similar to those of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," should take its place. This plan was pronounced essentially defective, too complicated, inadequate to the mighty object they had in view, and fraught with confusion.

John G. Whittier, then editor of the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, proposed that the society should be dissolved, and a central committee, representing no society or association, but simply acting on their own responsibility, with such means as the confidence of the public might intrust to them, should be substituted for it. The reason assigned for this proposition was that the great object for which the machinery of the society was created was measurably lost, because it failed to secure "concert of action." Dr. Bailey, editor of the *Cincinnati Philanthropist*, concurred in these views, and proposed that at the next anniversary the national society quietly dissolve itself, so that the executive committee could be untrammeled and left to labor when and where they pleased, and with such means as might be placed in their hands by uncompromising Abolitionism. A special report, signed by Mr. Birney and Lewis Tappan, James S. Gibbons dissenting, recommended to the executive committee that the society, at its next annual meeting, should either resume its whole power as to auxiliary territory and funds or be formally dissolved. The executive committee, declaring its inability to continue the publication of the *Emancipator*, authorized the publishing agent to sell it to the executive committee of the New York City Anti-slavery Society, on condition that it should supply papers to its "advanced" subscribers and continue its publication one year, under the charge of Mr. Leavitt.

The deepest interest was felt and expressed by Abolitionists in all parts of the country, especially in New England, in the results of the seventh annual meeting, to be held in New York. The board of managers of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society issued an address appealing to the Abolitionists everywhere, in whatever part of the country they resided, to rally at that meeting as one man. They were called upon to "frown indignantly on each and every attempt to dissolve our noble organization into its original elements, for the purpose of obstructing spiritual freedom and human progress, of gratifying personal envy or ambition, of fostering the great and relentless enemy of humanity, sectarianism. If you would not see our broad platform in any degree narrowed, if you would preserve it from the spirit which is seeking to dash it in fragments, if you would still rally under an anti-sectarian banner, and unite with the wise and good of every name for the salvation of your country and the deliverance of the oppressed, then you will throng to the anniversary of the parent society on the 12th of May next."

On that day the delegates assembled in great numbers in the Fourth Free church in the City of New York. Arthur Tappan, president of the society, not being present, Francis Jackson, of Boston, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair. Mrs. Lydia M. Child was placed upon the business committee. Not being present, Lewis Tappan suggested that her place be supplied by her husband, David Lee Child. But, Miss Abby Kelly being appointed in place of Mrs. Child, Mr. Tappan, C. W. Denison, and Amos A. Phelps asked to be excused from serving on the committee. After a brief debate the sense of the meeting was taken, and the appointment of Miss Kelly was sustained by a vote of 557 to 451, thus giving a majority of 106 in favor of the rights of women to take part in the proceedings of the society.

In the evening a meeting was held at the house of Lewis Tappan, and it was unanimously agreed that a division was inevitable, and that a new society should be immediately organized. A committee was appointed of one from each state, of which Rev. D. Thurston, of Maine, was chairman, to draft a constitution. During the forenoon of the next day, by the permission of the presiding officer of the society, notice was given by Mr. Phelps and Mr. Tappan, that a meeting of those opposed to the proceedings of the society would be held in the afternoon in the basement of the church to consider the expediency of forming an American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society. When this meeting was assembled Mr. Tappan was made chairman. The proceedings of the preliminary meeting were stated, and a resolution was adopted declaring it expedient to form a new society. During the next two days a constitution was adopted, and a society of nearly three hundred members, from eleven states, was organized. Arthur Tappan was chosen president; F. J. Le Moin, of Pennsylvania, and John T. Norton, of Connecticut, were made vice-presidents; James G. Birney and Henry B. Stanton secretaries; and Lewis Tappan treasurer. A large executive committee was appointed, of which the Tappans, Mr. Birney, Mr. Stanton, William Jackson, Whittier, Gerrit Smith, Judge Jay, Joshua Leavitt, Thomas Morris, Wm. H. Brisbane, Edward Beecher, and many other prominent Abolitionists were members.

An address was soon afterward issued by the president of the new society, in which the disturbing elements in the old organization were referred to, and the causes of separation were distinctly stated. Among the reasons assigned for the separation were the action of the society concerning the admission of women to take part in the proceedings of the society, and the non-resistant and no-government views of a portion of its members. The former it declared to be an innovation that seemed "repugnant to the constitution of the society," "a firebrand in anti-slavery meetings," which was "contrary to the usages of the civilized world," and which "tended to destroy the efficiency of female anti-slavery action." Concerning the latter it maintained that, though at its formation "the lawfulness of human government was recognized, and it was a fundamental principle that political action was both expedient and proper," the same persons who were contending for the civil and political equality of women with men "deny the obligation of forming, supporting, or yielding obedience to civil government, and refuse to affirm the duty of political action." Avowing that the members of the new society recognized the "rightfulness of government," and "urge political action as a duty," it affirmed that it would not denounce those "as recreants" who might differ from them in regard to the "best modes of action"; and that, so far as their conduct could influence the future, the two divisions of anti-slavery men would henceforth plead the cause of the slave without criminating or recriminating each other. It declared that the purpose of the convention which originated the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society was not to enforce uniformity of action, subject the widespread anti-slavery host to the decrees of one central power, follow the footsteps of any earthly leader, or glorify any man of like passions with themselves; but to labor for the speedy and peaceful triumph of liberty, and give God all the glory. Commencing its career with these avowals of its spirit and purposes, and embracing within its ranks many men of large capacity and experience, it labored several years, and rendered considerable service to the common cause.

The old society re-elected Arthur Tappan as its president. He declining, Mr. Lindley Coats, of Pennsylvania, was elected. The vacancies made by the retiring members were filled by those men in harmony with the views of the majority. The *Anti-slavery Standard*—with its motto, "Without concealment, without compromise"—was established as its organ in the City of New York, under the editorial charge of Nathaniel P. Rogers, of New Hampshire, one of their most brilliant and vigorous writers. The executive committee soon issued an address in reply to the address of the new society, in which the course of the old organization was vigorously defended, and the action of those who seceded from it was sharply criticised. This society continued to advocate the cause of immediate emancipation, and to enunciate the distinctive doctrines of that section of Abolitionists which sustained the views of Mr. Garrison until slavery was abolished by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The disruption of the American Anti-slavery Society, and the formation of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society excited much feeling among Abolitionists in certain localities, especially in the New England States. Mr. Goodell says of it: "While these divisions produced a strong sensation in New England and in the seaboard cities, the sound of them going across the Atlantic and awakening kindred responses pro and con among the Abolitionists of Great Britain, the blast died away like a Massachusetts northeaster as it traveled westward, spending its strength before it had reached the Valley of the Mohawk, and was scarcely felt beyond the waters of Lake Erie."

At the time of the separation there were probably two thousand societies in the country, containing, it was estimated, some two hundred thousand members. They had, however, already attained their maximum of numbers and influence, and had accomplished the largest share of their peculiar work. Afterward their numbers and distinctive labors were diminished rather than increased. Various causes contributed to produce that result. These societies had lost the charm of novelty which at first had attracted some to join their ranks. They also failed to retain many who were disheartened by the growing magnitude of the evil and the increasing difficulties which revealed themselves in the way of its overthrow. And then anti-slavery ideas and principles were finding for themselves other modes of expression and action. While, therefore, these distinctive societies were declining in numbers and efficiency, the cause for which they were originally organized was making progress.

Nevertheless these organizations, with all their divisions, dissensions, and mistakes, rendered essential service. They were the pioneers in the great work of emancipation. They were the forerunners of this modern evangel of Liberty They sounded the alarm which awoke the slumbering nation to its dangers and duties. They kindled and kept alive those fires of freedom that revealed more distinctly the darkening shadows which slavery was casting over the land. During the first few years of their active and arduous labors they did much to direct attention to the wrongs of the slave, the crimes of the slave system, and the dangers those wrongs and crimes involved. Though other and subsequent agencies were employed to render more available and practicable the principles of the great conflict, the honor of their first and brave proclamation will ever be theirs.

* Entered according to Act of Congress, by H. C. Bowen, in the year 1870, in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Literary Department.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

THE *Catholic World* continues its account of "Our Lady of Lourdes," and gravely describes several miracles which were wrought by the Blessed Virgin during the reign of Napoleon III, at the grotto of that place. The miraculous spring described in these articles is apparently that which gave to Gustave Droz a theme for his last novel, "Around the Spring." The events that the novelist has there described with infinite irony are here related with perfect seriousness. An article called "Love for Animals" relates many quaint stories about the affection of saints for the dumb creation. An essay on the "Origin of Civilization" declares that "we have no patience with such men as Herbert Spencer, Huxley, and Darwin," who utter "only the veriest commonplaces, old theories long since exploded, or stale absurdities." The modern doctrine of Evolution, according to this amusing writer, is "suggested by hostility to the Christian revelation"; and, with a charming inversion of invective, he declares that scientific men are "pledged to a theory in advance . . . and close their intelligence to the great principles of eternal reason, which render their conclusions invalid." Complaint has been made heretofore that science concerned itself too much with reason; but it was reserved for the *Catholic World* to show that "the great principles of eternal reason" are embodied in the Catholic creed, and that the "public mind is debauched" by science. Other articles are called "Catholicity and Pantheism," "Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert," "An Irish Martyr," "St. Cecilia," "St. Mary Magdalen," and "Memoir of Father John de Brébeuf." The character of the number is more religious than pious.

The *American Journal of Science and Arts* commences with an article on "Binocular Vision," by Prof. Joseph LeConte. The author propounds a new theory of binocular perspective, and has made an original and valuable paper upon the subject. Asaph Hall contributes an article "On the Application of Photography to the Determination of Astronomical Data." The fourth sentence of this article is in large part repeated, owing to an inexcusable oversight in the proof-reading. R. H. Lee presents the results of original investigations into the "Atomic Weights of Cobalt and Nickel." A letter from the Rev. Titus Coan is quoted, reporting the great active volcano of Kilauea, in the Hawaiian Islands, as in an unusually quiet state.

The *Lakeside Monthly* for July contains an article entitled "How it Feels to be Guillotined." The author contrives to misspell Dr. Guillotin's name, and to ascribe to him the invention of an instrument which he did not invent, but which was invented and constructed by other persons, and named after him only because he had proposed, in general terms, to "adopt machinery" for decapitation, in place of the ax and sword. As if these inaccuracies were not enough for a single sentence, he rounds its final period with the statement that the French "decapitated the inventor on his own machine." If Mr. Louis Favour, whose name is signed to the article, did not know that Dr. Guillotin died a natural death, it is strange that both the editor and the proof-reader of the *Lakeside* should have allowed the contributor's blunder to pass without correction. Better work than this is a story, "As Good as Engaged," of which the author's name does not appear. W. N. Slocum contributes an article called "The Alaskans at Home," in which he calls attention to the fact that the climate of this country is not severe—the lowest temperature of winter being seldom lower than ten degrees below zero, against twenty degrees below for New York.

—*The Aldine*, our most beautiful monthly, comes to us in its usual pomp of type, tinted paper, and fine illustrations. Grace Harkaway, in an article on "American Watering Places," admits that they are sometimes "the most inconvenient, disagreeable, vulgar, and objectionable places in the world." That they are not sometimes, but generally, such is a discovery that we wonder to find so little known. A fine engraving of the Königssee, after Heyn, and a page filled with sixteen profile figures by Konewka, are among the noticeable engravings of the July *Aldine*. We notice that Mr. P. G. Hamerton's name is twice misspelled in this number. An art magazine owes it to itself to treat the names of artists more carefully.

The most remarkable article in the *Religious Magazine* for July is by the Rev. E. H. Sears, and is entitled "The Word Made Flesh." It is a most explicit confutation not only of the Socinian, but also of the Arian view of the person of Christ, and might have found a welcome place in the *Princeton Review* or the *New Englander*. The "orthodox" doctrine has seldom had a clearer or more cogent statement. We shall make no excuse for presenting our readers with copious extracts from this significant essay:

"In the proem [of the fourth Gospel] Jesus Christ is the Word and the Word is God himself. He is not an angel or æon, but the Being who creates the universe. This might, perhaps, be explained as 'personification,' or a rhetorical figure, were it not that a whole range of fact and doctrine, through the fourth Gospel and through all the Johannean writings, keeps up to the same level, showing plainly that the proem was given as a key for the interpretation of the whole. Jesus asserts repeatedly, in terms without any qualification, his pre-existence. 'I came down from Heaven' is the annunciation which startles his hearers and excites the Jews to anger and charges of blasphemy; but he repeats it in sharp significance and will not explain it as metaphor. He asserts an existence of his own before that of Abraham; and the connection shows that he does not mean merely that he was the Messiah in the counsel and foreknowledge of God, but that he had an existence of his own which was without time, and, therefore, was before Abraham. . . . But why try to put any verbal interpretation on it? The egoism of the Johannean writings is so stupendous and persistent that we are shut off to the conclusion that, if Christ was a 'mere man,' though a sage or prophet, he was a man whose self-assertion transcended all the bounds of reason and modesty. For what is the bearing of sage or prophet who have any just apprehension of their function and calling? According to all depth and fullness of their wisdom and inspiration so will the entireness of their self-abnegation be. . . . Nor would it make any difference in this respect though the messenger who speaks in the name of God were angelic or superangelic. If greater and wiser than men, so much the more perfect would his self-abnegation be. . . . All that we have described as the stupendous egoism of Jesus in the fourth Gospel appears in Apocalypse in another form. What Jesus had asserted of himself in his discourses, as' John reports them, what the golden proem had claimed for him as the Eternal Word, appears in the Apocalypse as ascribed to him by the ascending ranks of the heavenly world. In the Apocalypse the metaphysics of the proem, and the discourses that follow and illustrate it, are seen objectively as concrete forms and personalities. Like the diagrams of the mathematician, which put abstract reasonings into shapes palpable to sense, or like the chromos of the traveler, which translate his words into scenery that glows upon the canvas, the Apocalypse translates the doctrines and theories about Christ found in the Gospels and in Paul's Epistles into the ritual of Heaven heard and seen. 'I heard behind me a loud voice,' says the seer; and, turning, he saw one like unto the Son of Man, Jesus Christ, in glorified form, who said. 'I am the First and the Last, and he that liveth; and I was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, and have the keys of death and the under world.' Jesus Christ in the fourth Gospel is the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. In the Apocalypse the Lamb is coupled with the name of God, as designating the object of supreme adoration and love.

"Not any man, however great, or greatly inspired, could be thus exalted so as to receive joint honors and worship with the Supreme in any system of pure theism. Not any angel or archangel could be thus exalted; nay, the higher his exaltation the further away would he be from such homage, for the lower down and the farthest from sight would be all that is himself when ascriptions of glory and dominion were ascending 'to him that sitteth on the throne.' And if Christianity has thus exalted a mere man, however great and good, if it has thus exalted any created being whatever, it is as gross a system of idolatry as can be found among any of the religions of the earth."

These passages will show that the line which divides one, at least, of the "Evangelical" Unitarians from the Christians called "Orthodox" is purely imaginary, so far as the Christological controversy is concerned. The editorial matter in this magazine is fresh and entertaining, as usual.

THE QUARTERLIES.

THE *North American Review* for July opens with an elaborate and thoughtful article, by Edward Stanwood, on "Forms of Minority Representation." This important subject is here intelligently treated, and Mr. Stanwood gives his preference among the four principal plans which he discusses to that known as "the free list" system of voting. Prof. Wm. F. Allen has an instructive article upon the "Religion of the Ancient Romans," in which he discusses that subject from the point of view of the new school of philology. Chauncey Wright contributes a very able article upon "The Genesis of Species," defending Darwin's and Wallace's theory of development, which, though not invulnerable, does not go down before the spear of criticism. David G. Wells discusses "The Meaning of Revenue Reform," and Dr. J. P. Thompson "The Exploration of Palestine." An excellent critical notice of "Müller's Translation of the Rig-Veda," understood to be by an eminent philologist, makes needed and searching strictures upon the somewhat overrated literary work of that well-known scholar. Other careful critical notices conclude this excellent number.

The New Englander opens with a fine advertisement of Mr. Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Cooke has but one more triumph in store. Let him subsidize Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and he may then sit down and weep with Alexander over the conquest of the whole literary world. Tai-ping-wang, the Chinese rebel, is made the subject of a graphic sketch by the Rev. John E. Johnson; the editor, Mr. Kingsley, writes gracefully of the Marquise de Montagu; "Evolutionism and Christianity" is the subject of a thoughtful essay by the Rev. James B. Tyler; "Mirabeau as a Statesman" finds a defender in Dr. H. Von Holst; and Professor Dwight continues his prophecy respecting the "Future of Yale College." It is a thoroughly good number.

The American Presbyterian Review has for its leading article a scholarly and trenchant "Review of Darwin on the Origin of Species," by Prof. Bascom, of Williams College; "The Revival of Christian Dogmatics" is translated from the Dutch of Prof. J. J. Van Oosterzee, D.D.; "Physical Life Theories and Religious Thought," by Dr. Lionel S. Beale, is reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*; and there are several articles of general interest. The proof-reading continues to be none too good.

Dr. Bledsoe, of *The Southern Review*, like that character of similar name well-known in modern literature, "never flunks" when there is any chance for a controversy. His quarterly is the finest specimen now extant of the good old polemical review. The most spicy articles in this number are the editor's attack upon Intuitive Wisdom's treatise on "The Freedom of the Will," and his defense of his own "Theodicy" against the London *Athenæum*. In these articles the editor employs his accustomed weapons with rather more than his accustomed vigor. Dr. Whedon has our sympathy; but as for the *Athenæum*, we have long had our own reasons for hoping that some blow might at length descend that should blot it out forever. There is a readable article on Americanisms, and a sharp review of Mr. Schurz's speech on Santo Domingo, entitled "Beware of the Tropics!" The politics and the proof-reading of the magazine sadly need reconstruction.

The *Methodist Quarterly* believes in falling from grace; but, by a happy inconsistency, perseveres in being as good as ever. Prof. Lacroix contributes a sketch of the works and opinions of Ernest Naville, whose books he has translated; Rev. Thomas Carter treats of "South America as a Field of Missionary Labor"; Rev. J. M. Freeman traces the "Growth of the Sunday-school Idea in the Methodist Episcopal Church"; and Rev. C. Adams, D.D., narrates the important facts in the life of George Müller, of England. This last article endorses with a mistaken enthusiasm the methods of Müller; and is properly followed by an note, in which the editor files a caveat against the mischievous tendencies of the doctrine. The book notices are learned and clever, as aforetime.

In the Lutheran *Quarterly Review* Prof. E. Ferrier discusses "Waterloo," and attributes the late ill success of the French to an actual weakening of their moral and physical stamina. He believes that France has been losing the capacity for self-government as compared even with what she showed in '48. Another article discusses "The German Empire" with pardonable exultation. The remaining articles are more religious but have no special mark. The notices of German books and reviews are full; but not so full as to crowd out full reviews of American theological works.

The *Mercersburg Review* opens with an able address by Dr. J. W. Nevin, D.D., on "The Revelation of God in Christ." Other articles are on "The Fourfold Culture of Man," by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, and "The Miracle of Pentecost," by Rev. Wm. Rupp.

In the *Congregational Review* President Magoun writes of "The New Departure in International Law"; Prof. Adams, of Jacksonville, continues his discussion of Darwinism; Rev. A. Hastings Ross asks "Whom Shall We Invite to the Lord's Supper?" and gives to the question the usual answer; and there are other good papers. The criticisms of the Book Table are sharp and discriminating.

The *Princeton Review* is rather heavier than usual. Rev. Dr. S. Gregory attempts by a minute analysis to show that the Gospel of Mark was written for the Romans; Rev. John Moore defines and glorifies Presbyterianism; Dr. Atwater discusses the doings of the late General Assembly; and there are other sound and solid essays.

We have not yet received the *Bibliotheca Sacra* nor the *Baptist Quarterly*.

—Dr. William Smith's *English-Latin Dictionary* (Harper & Brothers) was first announced fifteen years ago, and will be welcomed now by the sons of those who would have been glad then to lighten their labors among Latin roots by the use of its neat, handsome, and well-arranged articles. It was a sore trial in those days, after having carefully selected a tolerably apt word—the best, perhaps, in some meager pocket vocabulary—to be told by the eminent professor that the word chosen lacked some two shades of being an exact equivalent for the English word to be translated; or, after having waded painfully through a column of "Riddle and Arnold," and (also painfully) turned into hasty English (so to speak) each Ciceronian and Horatian example, to find one's intellect so enfeebled by the process as to be unable at last to decide at all among the conflicting claims of a dozen synonyms. Now, however, Dr. Smith and his able Cambridge and London assistants have bravely altered all this. Not only are the different senses of the English words better classified, the finer differences between words nearly synonymous more carefully distinguished, the references verified, and great pains taken to present pertinent examples; but, by the judicious distribution of heavy black Roman and Arabic numerals, the eye is saved much labor, and, by a translation of the Latin examples, the mind is relieved from much fatiguing and unnecessary work. Besides being translated, nearly every important example is referred to its page and paragraph in the author from whom it is quoted, so that the careful scholar is enabled in a moment, by turning to his Cicero or Tacitus, to verify the dictionary translation. The examples are very abundant; thirty-five, for instance, are given to illustrate the various uses of the word "maintain." They are taken from more than a hundred and seventy authors, ranging from the Augustan age down to the middle of the seventh century. Dr. Smith, whose "Classical Dictionaries," "Student's Greece," and other works, have long been standard authorities in our best schools and colleges, has made another great and valuable contribution to school literature.

—The critic has tried hard to do his duty by *The American Cardinal*; but, after worrying through about a hundred pages, he has been obliged to desist. It is impossible to read anything so debilitating in this warm weather. The first two sentences are a sure prophecy of coming twaddle:

"The sun was just disappearing as two young men stood on the bank of a stream rippling beneath a hill, which was crowned by trees and crowned with a village. Day's last glory was pouring itself in a flood of gold through a thin cloud, and mirroring its splendors in the tranquil waters."

The history of a well-known Romanist pervert is said to furnish the foundation on which this superstructure of bosh has been built. The young gentlemen who figure as "characters" are such as frequently say "ha! ha! ha!" when they laugh; and the young ladies are "adorned with all that can be expected in a woman." Here is a companion picture to the one quoted above:

"On the top of a hill rising above the opposite bank of the stream, and distinctly traced on the illuminated sky, were two female forms, even in the distance conspicuous for their symmetry and elegance."

The idea of taking a sunset as a foil with which to set off the symmetry and elegance of two young ladies is a masterly touch. But this is only one of innumerable felicitous hifalutinisms. It is just such writing as we might expect of a boy of sixteen, who has been brought up on J. T. Headley and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. The cheap tragedy, and the tawdry rhetoric, and the stage thunder, and the general G.-P.-R.-Jamesishness of this performance lead us to wonder how a respectable firm like Dodd & Mead could ever have been induced to print it.

—*Fors Clavi-ge-ra* is the name of a volume in which John Wiley & Son have republished the first six letters of an extraordinary series which John Ruskin is addressing, one on the first day of each month, "To the Workmen and Laborers of Great Britain." Notwithstanding the singleness of Mr. Ruskin's vision, we enjoy looking at the world with him, narrow as his perceptions often seem to us to be. We cannot forget his excellent intent, however mistaken the means may be by which he thinks the world is to be ameliorated. It is almost unfair to Mr. Ruskin to quote the following intemperate passage only from the present book; and yet even his passion does not shake our conviction that what Mr. Ruskin writes is generally well worth reading: "I am a violent Illiberal, but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative. . . . There are many things I should like to destroy. I should like to destroy most of the railroads in England and all the railroads in Wales. I should like to destroy and rebuild the houses of Parliament, the National Gallery, and the East End of London; and to destroy, without rebuilding, the new town of Edinburgh, the north suburb of Geneva, and the City of New York." We peruse these lively convictions in no spirit of resentment; for Mr. Ruskin, in spite of his narrowness, writes generally in a kindly spirit.

—*Zerub Throop's Experiment* is a story of a miser who makes a munificent bequest, leaving chance to determine whether it shall ever be executed. Chance, or a ghost, or a cat, or Providence—for the author does not indicate with confidence which of these causes was efficient in the matter—discovers the will in the flue of a register, thereby forwarding the marriage of two lovers, who would have remained single but for the miser's success in the experiment of generosity. Old Zerub Throop's character and ways are finely drawn, and the story for the most part is well told. It so nearly approaches to high merit that we are disappointed to find a passage (p. 65) in which the heroine explains the action of gravitation as Victor Hugo explained the French defeat at Quatre-Bras, by divine interference. Surely, there was no need of mixing physics and religion in the case to which we refer. (Loring.)

—Peter Cartwright, the rough old backwoods preacher, who is redeemed from being a ruffian by a sort of rude piety and a humor that is utterly fascinating, published an autobiography some years ago that was better than Mark Twain's, though some of the Methodist people were a little sensitive about its revelation of the absurdities, subjective and objective, of the old hero's life. Now Cartwright, who bids fair to live out his century, has published a work called *Fifty Years a Presiding Elder*. The autobiographical part of the book is funny enough; but the "Controversial Letters," bristling with the bigotry and bitterness that filled all polemics in the last generation, add nothing to the book except a specimen of the rude theological thrusting of which the old divine is capable. (Hitchcock & Walden.)

—Mr. Richard J. Bush's *Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow-shoes* is a narrative of travels upon the shores of the Okhotsk Sea, and upon still remoter coasts of Northeastern Asia. It gives many interesting details of the life of these distant regions, and is illustrated with a profusion of engravings from drawings by the author, which represent their scenery, the inhabitants, human and feral, the methods of trapping wild animals, and many other features of the country. The narrative, while it makes no pretensions to literary elaboration, gives a good account of the country and of the explorations for the route of the proposed Russo-American telegraph-line. The book it brought out in the elegant style of the Harpers.

—Edward Lear's *Nonsense, Songs, Stories, etc.*, need not amuse the children as much as they have amused us to become popular. The volume contains one hundred and fifty illustrations, of which many are laughable pictures. We especially enjoy the department of "Nonsense Botany." Mr. Lear does not, to be sure, draw very well; but he has very funny imaginations.

—*Daisy Ward's Work*, by Mary W. McLain, is a tenderly written story of artistic desire, endeavor, and success. The heroine, after many efforts, makes herself a sculptor; and Miss McLain chronicles her example, in the hope that it may aid some young readers in their efforts to "enter the door of the wonderful World of Art," (Loring.)

—*Garnered Sheaves*, from the writings of Albert D. Richardson, (Columbian Book Company), is a collection of miscellanies, mostly newspaper letters, from the hand that was so suddenly stilled by the assassin in December, 1869. Mrs. Richardson has prefixed to them a brief memoir of her husband's life.

—*Spring Comedies* are four well-written novelettes by Lady Barker—"A Wedding Story," "A Stupid Story," "A Scotch Story," and "A Man's Story." A bright vein of humor runs through them; they are entertaining stories, considerably better than the average. (MacMillans.)

—*Delaplaine; or, The Sacrifice of Irene*, by M. T. Walworth, is a floridly-written narrative, of which the action is laid in Persia. It deals in the mysteries of love, of war, and of immortality. It is a very comprehensive novel. (G. W. Carleton & Co.)

—*The Eye in Health and Disease* is the over-promising title of some magazine articles by Dr. B. J. Jeffries, reprinted by Lee & Shepard. A few of the many ailments to which the eye is subject are here discussed in a popular style.

—The companion volumes *Heat* and *Light* present, in Jacob Abbott's popular style, the chief facts relating to these topics. They form the initial volumes of a series to be entitled "Science for the Young."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Reindeer, Dogs, and Snow Shoes: a Journal of Siberian Travel and Explorations made in the Years 1865-'67. By Richard J. Bush, late of the Russo-American Telegraph Expedition. *Illustrated.* Crown, 8vo, cloth, $3.00. Harper & Brothers.....

The Island Home. A Novel of American Life. By Antoinette Brown Blackwell. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 146. The same.....$0 75

The Portent; a Story of the "Second Sight." By George Macdonald. 8vo, pp. 277. Loring...

Metaphysics; or, The Philosophy of Consciousness Phenomenal and Real. By Noah Porter, Jr. Longmeville Mansel, B.D. 12mo, pp. 538. D. Appleton and Company.....1 75

Fors Clavigera. Letters to the Workmen and Laborers of Great Britain. By John Ruskin. 12mo, pp. 112. John Wiley & Son.....1 00

The Mualtic Stone. By the Rev. R. F. DeCosta, author of the Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen. 8vo, pp. 32. A. D. F. Randolph & Co.....

Mines and Mining of the Rocky Mountains, the Inland Basin, and the Pacific Slope. By Rossiter W. Raymond, Ph. D., U. S. Commissioner of Mining Statistics. 8vo, pp. 685. J. B. Ford & Co.....

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Farm and Garden.

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BY ANNA WARNER.

If you want to keep your garden from degenerating into very seedy real life, indeed, you must keep all dead flowers picked off. Sweet peas, for instance, will bloom all the season unless you let them begin to ripen seed. *Then* the vines give up their strength in that way, and presently turn yellow at the root, and cease to be a thing of beauty or a joy. So with pinks; so with many others. Some, indeed, take care of themselves. Petunias drop their flowers to leave no sign that mars the plant, and pansies seem to have strength for all purposes; but verbenas and geraniums, though they go on blooming, yet soon get a sort of encumbered look if the seed-heads are left on. Of course, where the seed is ornamental, and the plant grown chiefly for that, these words do not apply. Honesty (*Lunaria*) must not be shorn of its dead flower-stems, nor the ornamental gourds. But, as a general thing, you never need fear to pick your flowers with the greatest freedom; you will have all the more. It is the very way to make them bloom, a friend of mine used to say; and she was one famous both for picking and having. It holds good in many departments, from the days of Bunyan down:

"There was a man (though some did count him mad) the more he cast away the more he had."

And so, while some plants—and people—live a stinted, dry, bloomless life, others, through constant imparting of their riches, are all blossom and fragrance. "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing."

You can, if you choose, leave enough pods here and there for seed, if you wish to save your own. But generally enough will ripen in filling-places, tucked away out of sight among the foliage, to answer all your purposes; and, in the case of sweet-peas, the seed is so cheap that even this is of little consequence.

Mignonette seed you must gather from time to time, choosing those little capsules which show dark seed within their small open mouths. And pansy seed you must watch for; the seed-vessels burst wide apart almost as soon as the seed is ripe, scattering it far and wide. Sweet peas have a trick of doing this, too; and phlox, and balsams.

In saving aster and zinnia seed, make sure that you go quite down to the bottom of the chaffy cup to which they are fastened, else you may get *only* chaff; and I think it is well to let all new-gathered seed dry a little, spread out in an airy, shady place, before putting it away in bags.

Whenever you can get a small ladies' pruning scissors or shears, you will find it of great value in all these clipping operations. For, while it is strong enough, by means of a sliding spring, to cut easily a good stout shoot of old wood from a rose or a blackberry, it is also so small and light as to lie in a little basket and work in a tired hand. You can find them at the chief seed and agricultural stores, price from $2.50 up. Shears without the spring are cheaper, but will not cut so large stems. Arrange a small pin basket, for work, not show, with your shears (or, failing that, an old pair of scissors), a knife, half a dozen labels, a pencil, and some strands of bast mat, or other soft strings. Then in another basket, larger but still light, have a trowel, and sticks of various lengths, and you are equipped. The sticks should be smooth and straight, and with the bark on, if possible; as the labels fashioned neatly out of bits of shingle, not less than four inches long. You can get them from the seedsmen for nearly cents a hundred (of that size) if you in quire so much from your seed purchase away. There is no nicer way of writing labels and lilly than the old one—smear the smooth surface of the label lightly with slate lead, and write while it is wet with a common pencil. If you have one of the modern indelible garden pencils, the wood must be wet with soda or saleratus water. Some people prepare a number of labels ahead, and then have them ready for use at any time.

And when the two baskets are ready, and your day's work done, then go forth together in the edge of the evening for rest. You'll forget how tired you are while you are tying up the pinks, bowed down with only the weight of their own loveliness. And the dry cares and parching disappointments of the day will somehow grow gentler as you sprinkle soft refreshment on the little seedlings that have, after their own fashion, been also bearing the burden and heat of the day. And the pranting, severe though it may have been in your life experience, will somehow change its look as you catch a glimpse of the seeds-be, through the medium of your own gentle and tender meaning, in what seems at first sight so harsh. Cut back the roses? pinch out the leading shoot of balsams? insist that your lupines shall climb at your pleasure, instead of wandering aimlessly about? Ay; and a few weeks will show why, in the abundant colors and the richer green, in the close, compact, *working* growth. A few weeks for the flowers; but with us it is a few years. Even so:

"Every branch that beareth not fruit he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit."

*Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by H. C. Wells, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

THE RURAL CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The second quarterly session of the Club, of which Horace Greeley was president, held their reunion in New York, Saturday evening, June 24th. A company of twenty-five gentlemen and ladies sat down to a fine collation, after which the special subject of the evening, *Strawberries*, was introduced.

Mr. Andrew S. Fuller read the opening paper, on the Origin of the Strawberry. He stated that it was impossible to lay down positive rules for the production of new fruit; but there are certain fixed types, like the Alpine and *Fragaria Virginica*, which have been the parents of innumerable sources, and still are the prime stock from which thousands more are to come. Our finest and more popular varieties were either discovered wild or originated by chance. And at the present time it requires more than ordinary skill to produce a direct cross between any two of our common improved sorts. Suppose we gather the seed of a Wilson, and raise therefrom a thousand seedlings. We are, of course, positive that all these plants are of one parentage; but, strange as it may appear, not one in the whole number will be exactly like its parent, and very likely there will be as many varieties as there are plants, none of them just what the experimentalist desires.

He referred to the increase of strawberry culture, and said that ten years ago there were but one or two men who published a separate catalogue of strawberries or other small fruits; but the talk of a few men awakened a special interest in these fruits. And now we have hundreds of small-fruit growers, each publishing their annual and semi-annual lists.

Mr. J. B. Lyman followed with an excellent paper, referring to the capacities of New York as a strawberry market. The strawberry season now covers one-fourth of a year, beginning on the 10th of April, with shipments from Charleston, S. C., and lasting down to the 1st and 30th of July, when fruit from Rochester and Geneva finds its way to market. The hight of the season is from the 1st of May to the 10th of June, when it rapidly declines. He gave some facts with reference to the Norfolk trade:

Some of the largest planters of the strawberry are Virginians. In 1866 Norfolk sent about 100 crates a week for three weeks. Now Norfolk sends 10,000 crates a week by water, and 3,000 a week by car. The Norfolk berry is mostly Wilson, of medium size, and gross sales at New York commands 90 cents. This means from 15 cents to 17 cents to the grower, and from 25 cents to 30 cents to the consumer.

He instances E. Anderson's account, as shown me by his merchant, runs thus on one basket: The gross sales were $3,447; on which, $1,101; total, $14,234; in all as gross sale in New York, besides as much more sold in Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. He has 35 acres in strawberries. There are four or five growers near Norfolk that produce about the same as Anderson, and 20 that have from 10 to 14 acres of fruit, and a score or more who have from one to three acres.

After referring to the periodical gluts which disturb the market once or twice every season, he had come to the following conclusions:

1. The strawberry business is *not* overdone, and is not in a way to be. The demand races neck and neck beside the supply, and often shows a clear length ahead. The more people eat strawberries the better they like them. Some restaurants consume from 600 to 1,000 quarts daily.

2. There is satisfaction and profit for any small-fruit culturist in any part of the country not too remote from cities in growing choice berries. A local market is better than a distant one. By choice berries we mean large berries. Wilson's, as big as the tip of a lady's finger, will seldom bring the grower more than 20 and generally not over 15 cents a quart. But any quart of firm berries, the smallest of which are as large as the end of a man's thumb, may be sold at from 30 to 50 cents at any time from the middle of April to the middle of July. There is more profit today in producing such berries as we are eating to-night than in any other branch of the small fruit culture. All the commission men say they would prefer to receive and dispose of 500 crates of extra large rather than 100 crates of mediums.

Dr. Hexamer followed him with remarks about the characteristics of the different varieties. He said there was yet no perfect strawberry; but for the nearest approximation he would unhesitatingly name the Wilson. The Wilson succeeds best under the largest extent of soil in different climates, and is hard enough for market, though it lacks quality. It is sour; but this makes very little difference in market. In the New York market strawberries are not bought for their flavor, but for their looks. If the berry is hard and large enough, it will sell in market as a first-rate market berry; and as such the Wilson certainly comes into the very first place. When I am asked which is the best variety for general purposes, for home use or a near market, I say the Charles Downing. It comes nearly up to the Wilson as a market berry, and it may in time equal it. The quality is decidedly better than that of the Wilson. All that it is inferior to the Wilson in is the productiveness; but in size and in firmness it is up to the Wilson. It is large, fine, and in appearance a much better quality than the Wilson. When a single variety is wanted, I say take the Charles Downing. This variety grows well under any variety of cultivation. It grows well in hills and in beds. Very few varieties do this, and therefore this is very valuable.

When three varieties of strawberry are wanted for market, to be grown on a light sandy soil, take for early fruit the Downer, for medium the Wilson, for late the Green Prolific. The Green Prolific is poorer when grown from clay lands, but when it does succeed it is a very valuable variety.

The best varieties for clay lands are the Nicanor, which, under equal circumstances, succeeds better on clay lands than anywhere else. The berries are of medium size, but the quality is decidedly better than the Downer; yet they do not hold out long. Three or four pickings finish all the large berries; but, as they come in so rapidly, they form a valuable variety. For late varieties on clays I would take the Triomphe de Gand and the Jucunda.

In the amateur list I would place for early the Brooklyn Scarlet as the very best early variety. It is not very prolific and not hard enough for market; but in quality it is not exceeded by any other variety. It comes in with the very earliest berries we have. For a medium crop I will take the same varieties we mentioned in the market varieties, because we have none better than those; but for late we have some varieties of exceedingly good quality which are too soft to be shipped. One of the very best varieties is the Napoleon Third. It is hardly surpassed by any other variety. It lacks high flavor; but, nevertheless, it is so juicy and luscious that I put it in the very first rank of amateur berries. It continues much longer than the Triomphe and the Jucunda and bears very large crops, and all the berries are of a large, uniform size. If it was as hard as Triomphe, I would put it first in the list of the strawberries. The very best flavored strawberry that I know of is the Leaning's White. It has the flavor of a pineapple. It is not very prolific, but it is indispensable in the collection of any lover of strawberries. It keeps its flavor better than any other variety.

The concluding address was made by Henry T. Williams, who gave some facts with reference to strawberry culture in Delaware. It is four years since I bought my farm, and little Delaware has come up in the estimation of the people as a pretty important state for peaches, strawberries, and small fruits. I have gathered some statistics about the strawberry crop of Delaware, as well as that of other states. The amount shipped from Norfolk, Va., to New York is 1,500,000 quarts; from Delaware Peninsula, 3,000,000 quarts. The strawberry trade from New Jersey, including those sent to Philadelphia and New York markets, reaches nearly 2,000,000 quarts; and the strawberries raised on the Hudson River or in Connecticut, and sent to this city and Boston, amount to 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 quarts more. So we have an aggregate of berries raised within a reach of 500 miles of 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 of quarts yearly. Although Delaware grows the most fruit, yet small-fruit growers suffer from inconvenience of marketing. We need more than anything else the earlier arrival of the trains; and every season I frequently lose my strawberries simply from the arrival of the trains too late. One day this season the shipments to New York reached 256,000 quarts; but the train arrived one hour late, and the decline in price created a loss to the growers of nearly $15,000. If one hour on one day makes a difference like this, what must it be when it occurs frequently during the season? The commission men tell me: "If you will all get your fruit here by 4 o'clock in the morning, I don't care if you have 200,000 quarts, we can always work them off. The grocers of the city are impatient at the delay of the train, and when the first dray-load appears on the scene they snap off one crate, and off they go. If there was plenty of time, they would select two or three. The grocerymen don't purchase the fruit in sufficient quantities, and will not wait for a fair supply or take pains to stimulate the sale." If the fruit does not arrive in time for the market it must be sacrificed.

Norfolk fruit is under some disadvantages. It is usually two days old before it arrives in the market. If the weather is cool, it will sell well; but, as we have some warm days in the early part of the season, the fruit often wilts badly, and is unfit for shipment to interior points. A rainy day will rot them, and a warm day is quite as bad. The principal relief to our market is the shipping demand to Eastern cities. Most of our best and soundest fruit is sent out of the city, a single shipper often taking 100 to 200 crates per day. As long as the weather is cool strawberries are lively. When Delaware fruit comes in Norfolk fruit has to retire; because our fruit is one day later, and accordingly more fresh, sound, and better fit for reshipment. Delaware fruit will average about 30 cents per quart; while Norfolk berries are closed out hastily at 20 cents per quart, or any other price the merchant can get. This year there has been a good season for all growers in the South. Last year Norfolk fruit had a severe glut; this year they have had a splendid time, and all have made money.

Delaware growers are also abundantly satisfied, their fruit averaging 20 to 30 cents per quart. The Delaware trade has splendid shipping conveniences, good cars, and trains run on fast time. I have traveled on them at the rate of 30 miles an hour, with from 15 to 20 cars upon each train. But the numerous delays at Gray's Ferry, and from there to New York, make the trains usually too late; and hence there often occurs severe gluts, which might be easily avoided if they were early. This item of late trains is endangering the strawberry trade immensely. I have lost $300 this season from this cause, and no other. With regard to the profitableness of strawberry culture, I have only to say, after an experience of four years, that there is no business under the sun that takes so much capital, and is attended with so much risk, so much labor, and gives so little satisfaction as strawberries. I have tried forty or fifty kinds of strawberries, and can grow only one, and that is the Wilson; yet it has its faults. The first year's crop is fine, the second year medium, the third year hardly bears inspection, being quite small. It has cost me $500 per acre to lay out my strawberry bed, and it takes a capital of $150 to every acre for crates and baskets alone. Still I am able to get from $100 to $200 an acre profit. I could make the same money more easily by growing twice or three times that area in potatoes. Strawberries will pay more per acre than ordinary farm crops; yet you can farm 100 acres as profitably and with same expense and capital as it takes to lay out and manage a 15 or 20-acre small-fruit farm.

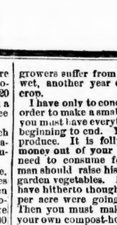
There is a fact with regard to strawberries that has not been noticed here to-night—that is, mulching the ground. Four or five years ago nobody thought of mulching the ground. Now every one does it. What is the result? We are having better fruit. It is rather the exception to see sandy fruit in the market, where formerly it was the rule. The strawberry-grower sometimes loses from drought. Last year I had to pick every day in the rain, to attend to market in the rain, as it was rainy all the season. This year we have not had a drop of rain, and the fruit is very inferior in quality. That accounts for the fact that so many of the strawberries this year are not fit to be eaten. It also shows that fruit-growers suffer from seasons. One year very wet, another year drought, cuts short the crop.

I have only to conclude by stating that, in order to make a small-fruit farm pay its way, you must have everything complete in it, from beginning to end. You must grow your own produce. It is folly to be obliged to pay money out of your crops for anything you need to consume for living. I think every man should raise his own potatoes and his garden vegetables. But strawberry growers have hitherto thought that their large profits per acre were going to buy all they needed. Then you must make your own fertilizers, your own compost-heaps, and do some farming, as well as fruit-growing. I think the future of the strawberry culture is promising. I think it is to be more profitable. But the railroad companies must do their work better. The strawberry growers must understand more than ever the difficulties of their position. I think there are to be but few more gluts; there may be one in the course of the season. I am always glad when I hear of a glut; for I know that I can get a good price for my fruit the next day. [Applause.]

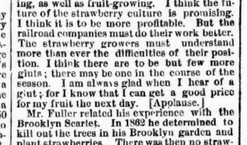
Mr. Fuller related his experience with the Brooklyn Scarlet. In 1862 he determined to kill out the trees in his Brooklyn garden and plant strawberries. There was then no strawberry trade of any importance around the City of New York, excepting the wild Jersey strawberries. He commenced to plant and talk strawberry. Before that time he never had calls for 3,000 plants in a season. In less than two years from the time he commenced talking strawberry he sold 60,000 plants. He believed that the talk of a half-dozen men in this country raised that strawberry trade up from what it was then to what it is now. Now everybody is supplied, and it is pleasant to know there are now times when in the City of New York the poorest child can get a dish of strawberries.

$10 FROM 50 CTS.!
Something urgently needed by everybody. Call and examine, or 12 Samples sent (postage paid) for Fifty Cents that retail easily for Ten Dollars.
DR. R. L. WOLCOTT,
No. 181 CHATHAM SQUARE, New York.

AGRICULTURAL.
TWO MILLION ACRES
IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington and Mo. River R. R. Co.,
On Ten Years' Credit at 6 per ct. Interest.
No part of the principal due for two years, and thence only one-ninth yearly till paid in full. Products will pay for land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms were never offered, are not now, and probably never will be. Now is the time for all to get good farms and homes for themselves and families.
CIRCULARS giving full particulars are supplied gratis; and any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them, or to form a colony, are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.
Apply to GEORGE S. HARRIS, Land Comm'r, For Iowa Lands, at Burlington, Iowa, and For Nebraska Lands, at Lincoln, Neb.

The Genuine Mason Fruit Jar,
WITH
PORCELAIN LINED COVER.


The leading, most popular, and reliable Jar in the market, combining all the advantages of a
GLASS TOP JAR
with the strength of a metallic cap. It will be found *greatly superior to all others* for the following reasons:
Simplicity in operation and readiness with which it can be sealed.
Strength and durability.
Ease with which it can be opened, and without risk of breaking either Jar or cover.
For sale by all the leading dealers throughout the country, and manufactured only by the
SHEET METAL SCREW CO.,
65 Warren street, New York.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WHEELER, MELICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Railway Chain and Lever Horse Powers,
Combined Threshers and Winnowers, Overshot Threshers, Clover Hullers, Feed Cutters, Saw Mills, Horse Rakes, Horse Pitchforks, Shingle Machines, etc.
Albany, N. Y.

FRESH
BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
Bone Flour,
Bone Meal.
We offer our Fertilizers as PURE, and defy any one to find the slightest evidence of adulteration.
Send for circulars.
LISTER BROTHERS,
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1,700,000 ACRES IN IOWA. Apply to W. W. WALKER, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Double Refined Poudrette. LODI MANUFACTURING CO., 66 Cortlandt street, New York.

INSURANCE.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF
The MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
144 AND 146 BROADWAY,
For its Twenty-eighth Fiscal Year,
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1870.

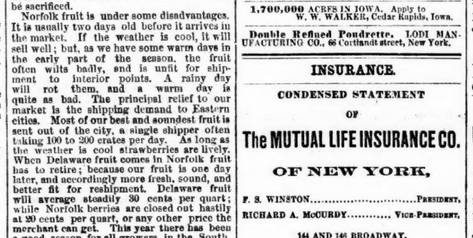
Net Assets, January 1, 1870	$35,211,582 71
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums	$12,169,717 34
Interest	2,477,775 09 14,647,492 02
	$49,859,073 73
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Claims by Deaths and Matured Policies	$3,016,291 63
Dividends or Returned Premiums	2,857,745 81
Policies purchased	1,350,000 00
Expenses (5.22 per cent.)	1,352,776 18 7,476,813 62
Net Assets, Dec. 31, 1870	$42,385,417 56
Increase in Net Assets for the year	$7,170,833 85
Invested as follows:	
Cash in Bank and Trust Companies at Interest	$ 2,698,940 74
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	23,500,471 62
Government Stocks, cost	4,777,108 75
Real Estate, cost	910,353 07
Balances due from Agents, in course of transmission	55,593 38
	$42,385,417 56
Add:	
Interest accrued or due	966,864 15
Deduct: Premiums and Premiums not yet reported on Policies in force	1,402,250 07
Market Value of Stocks in excess of cost	625,236 69
Gross Assets, Dec. 31, 1870	$44,609,155 78

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Policies Issued and Restored during the year	19,403	$33,439,377
Policies in force December 31, 1870	71,371	119,455,254

☞ The Board of Trustees have authorized a return of overpayments of assessments for the year 1870 of two millions of dollars, which may be subsequently increased.
These overpayments will be returned to policyholders as they may stock, in cash or in the purchase of additional insurance, as soon as the equitable portion of each can be determined upon the expiration of the sixty days from the close of the fiscal year, as provided in the charter.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, *Actuary.*
C. C. VAN NOSTRAND, *Asst. Actuary.*
JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*
F. SCHROEDER, *Asst. Secretary.*
C. A. HOPKINS, *Cashier.*
WILLIAM BAYLIS, LL.D.
HON. LOUIS ROBINSON, } *Counsel.*
HON. HENRY E. DAVIES.
ISAAC E. ELY, M.D., }
C. S. WESTON, M.D. } *Medical Examiners.*

THE HERO, GEM, AND PEARL FRUIT JARS
are pronounced by all who use them to be the
MOST RELIABLE, SIMPLE, AND CONVENIENT
OF ANY BEFORE THE PUBLIC. THEY HAVE TAKEN FIRST PREMIUMS OVER ALL OTHER JARS AT EVERY STATE AND COUNTY FAIR WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN ENTERED.
THERE WILL BE NO PAINS SPARED IN THE MANUFACTURE TO KEEP THEM THE BEST JARS IN THE MARKET. HOME TRADE
15 Millions of these Jars have been Sold
IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THEIR INTRODUCTION, THE PRESENT SALE NOW BEING
Greater than any other Four Jars now before the Public.
These Jars are all inspected and the tops put on at the Factories. For sale everywhere in the United States.

S. B. ROWLEY, Proprietor,
509 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FACTS FOR FAMILIES.
No one should fail to read this.

ASSERTIONS BACKED BY TEN MILLION DOLLARS

ORTHWESTERN
Optable for the welfare of individuals.
Radicated in the affections of its members.
Thrifty in its growth and increase.
Homogeneous in all its parts.
Worthy of careful attention from all.
Enterprising and progressive, up to the times.
Trustworthy guardian of the orphan.
Enduring as time, and certain as fate.
Reciprocal in all its plans and practices.
Notable for adopting all real improvements.

MUTUAL
Mortuary record is unsurpassed.
Unexcelled in its favorable location.
Tested by time and found worthy.
Universal in its adaptability.
Applicable to all classes of society.
Liberality and equity is its motto.

LIFE
Lenitive to the sorrows of the widow.
Imparting security to all members.
Fiduciary in its character and results.
Efficacious for the purposes intended.

INSURANCE
Indubitably certain to perform all promises.
Necessitating confidence wherever understood.
Securing to all members the greatest good.
Unequaled in its advantages to members.
Revivified by constant accessions.
Adjusts all losses promptly and fully.
Never takes refuge in technicalities.
Compares well with all other institutions.
Entirely under the control of the members.

COMPANY
Chartered by the legislature in 1857.
Obtains high interest on its investments.
Members number over Thirty-five Thousand.
Patronized by the best citizens everywhere.
Assets are now nearly Ten Million of Dollars.
No American company holds a higher reserve.
Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE OF THE
MERCANTILE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 35 Wall Street.
NEW YORK, January 19th, 1871.
☞ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1870, is submitted in conformity with the requirements of its Charter:

Premiums outstanding December 31st, 1869	$293,481 30
Premiums received during the year 1870	1,042,625 11
TOTAL PREMIUMS	$1,336,106 47
Premiums marked off as earned from January 1st to December 31st, 1870	$1,004,511 92
Less return Premiums	61,736 97
NET EARNED PREMIUMS	$1,042,774 95
Paid during the same period:	
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, and Re-insurance, less Salvages	$661,354 11
Cash paid to Stockholders for Interest	$81,811 03

Insurance.

THE ADVANTAGES OF INSURING IN A LARGE COMPANY.

APART from other manifest advantages, it must be clear to every one that a large, well-conducted, and actively progressing life insurance company is the best one to select in which to take a policy. In every branch of trade it is the magnitude of the transactions which lessen the comparative cost of conducting it; and this is especially true of a life insurance company, for the following very good reasons:

First. The necessary current expenses of a large company are distributed among the greatest number of policies.

Second. The profits which arise from the investment of funds are made more certain in handling large rather than moderate sums of money.

Third. The territority being large over which the business is spread, and the insured being scattered over it, the rate of mortality is less fluctuating than it is likely to be among small companies, whose business is confined to limited locallities.

Fourth. The public confidence which a well-established company enjoys enables it to obtain its business at a less cost of commission. The work of an agent is more than half done for him in representing a popular institution.

Fifth. As a considerable number of life policies are take out in this country to cover risks of a merely temporary nature, which when the object is attained are abandoned, there are a great number of what are termed "lapses" in our large companies, which add to the profits of the business, and swell materially the fund from which in mutual societies the dividends are made.

We do not wish for a moment to cast any reflection upon those institutions which are yet in their infancy; but which, though sound to-day and capably managed, may still have a point to reach before complete stability and success is attained. When the choice is left open to us to select where to invest our savings, we confess that we should be disposed rather to choose a life company whose future was beyond all question and whose extent of business would be the most likely to secure insurance on the best possible terms.

Financial & Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

THE Republican party, successful in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in the fall of 1860, has had the control of the National Government since the 4th of March, 1861. Receiving from the Democratic Administration of Mr. Buchanan a formidable rebellion, it was compelled for four years to supply the ways and means for its suppression and the preservation of the Union. The financial measures specially related to this object were the Legal-tender Act, the National Banking Law, increased taxation of the people, and a large issue of Government bonds. It is enough to say in regard to these measures that they enabled the Government to prosecute the war to a victorious termination.

The war closed in the spring of 1865, leaving a debt upon the country amounting to $2,755,995,275, and imposing an annual interest burden of $151,882,000, with the public credit greatly depreciated, as shown by the premium on gold. Taxation under the head of internal revenue at the close of the war was in round numbers $311,000,000 per annum. Two great problems then confronted the party in power: the one being *political*, and having reference to the reconstruction and restoration of the rebel states to their former position in the Union; the other being *financial*, and embracing the reduction of taxes, the establishment of the national credit, and the payment of the public debt. Both problems presented grave difficulties; and upon the successful solution of both depended the future of the Republican party. Having conquered the rebellion after a struggle of four years, was the party equal to the political and financial tasks which were left as the entailment of war? This was the great question in 1865. The answer supplied by the history of the Republican party for the last six years proves that the people were not mistaken when they trusted it in 1864, before the close of the war; and when, they again trusted it in 1868, by the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and choosing a Republican majority in both houses of Congress. . . . . .

The fiscal record of the Republican party for the last six years, to say nothing about its reconstruction measures, ought to commend it to public confidence and insure its continuance in power. It has planted itself squarely and firmly on the broad ground of national integrity, rejecting all the devices of the repudiators and pledging the faith of the country to an honest payment of the public debt. In the month of July, 1865, the debt was $2,755,995,275, and on the 1st of July, 1871, it was, less cash in the Treasury, $2,292,030,434, showing a difference of $463,964,441, and reducing our annual interest charge from $151,882,051 in July, 1865, to $110,710,475 in July, 1871. The item of interest reduction in six years now amounts to $41,121,576 per annum. Internal taxes, which were $311,000,000 in 1865, were $144,699,288 in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871; showing a relief of tax burdens amounting to $166,300,717. The last Congress so modified our tariff laws as to take off $26,054,748 from import duties, carrying the total tax reduction since 1865 up to $192,355,465 per annum. That man must be willfully blind who cannot see in these figures a financial policy that reflects the highest credit alike upon the country and upon those who have had charge of the Government.

No small part of this credit is due to the Administration of President Grant, in connection with the Republican party for the last twenty-eight months. Mr. Boutwell's July statement shows a reduction of the debt during the month of June amounting to $7,103,349.91. The reduction since the 1st of last March amounts to $28,678,012.02. The total reduction since the 1st of March, 1869, up to July 1st, 1871, is $233,432,415.11. By retrenching expenditures and faithfully collecting the revenues of the Government President Grant shows a gain in the first two years of his service over the last two years of Johnson's Administration amounting to $178,312,427.09; and that, too, notwithstanding a tax reduction during the period of about eighty-three millions of dollars. This is a splendid success, commending the President and his Administration very strongly to the good-will and confidence of the people. The pledges which General Grant made in his inaugural message he has redeemed to the letter. The vituperative slang of such papers as the New York *World* and the *Sun* simply reveals the unprincipled malignity of partisan hate.

Next year the American people will formally pass judgment upon the financial policy of the Republican party. That judgment can hardly fail to be one of approval. The party has in no respect betrayed its trust. It needs no "New Departure" to correct its own record. It carried the country safely through the war, and for the last six years has managed the Government with the clearest marks of integrity and wisdom. It is the party yet to be trusted, and General Grant is the proper candidate to be his own successor. There is no occasion for any change of either men or measures. The past policy of the party, including tax reduction, the support of the public credit, the maintenance of our national banking system, the continuance in the work of paying off the public debt, and import duties for revenue purposes yet made incidentally protective, is just the one which the people ought to indorse in 1872. It is a sound policy, as amply proved by its fruits. Nothing would be gained, and we believe much would be lost, by placing the Democracy in power. The comparison of the two parties for the last ten years leaves very little room for doubt as to the choice of the people in the next Presidential contest.

THE STATISTICS OF SUICIDE CLAIMS.

THE *Insurance Times* for April, 1871, presents some startling statistics in respect to the increase of suicides among those who hold policies of insurance upon their lives. The experience of ten of the larger companies for five years, from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, shows the following facts:

"In 1865 there were in these ten companies 918 death claims, 7 of which were suicides, or seventy-six hundredths of one per cent. of the number. In 1866 out of 1,218 claims 14 were suicides, or one and fifteen hundredths per cent; an increase over the ratio of 1865 of over fifty per cent. In 1867 out of 1,830 claims 21 were suicides, the ratio remaining the same as in 1866. In 1868 out of 2,044 claims 38 were suicides, or one and eighty-five hundredths per cent; an increase over the ratios of 1866 and 1867 of over sixty per cent., and over that of 1865 of over one hundred and forty-three per cent. In 1869 out of 2,005 claims 50 were suicides, or one and ninety-one hundredths per cent; an increase on the ratio of 1868 of about four per cent., and over that of 1865 of one hundred and fifty-one per cent. In five years the ratio of suicides to all other claims by death increased more than two and a half times, by a constant though not uniform progression."

The aggregate of these suicides for the whole period was 130 out of 8,615 deaths. The policies of fifteen of these suicide cases had been in force for over ten years, while the remaining one hundred and fifteen had an average duration of but two years seven months and a fraction. Only thirty-one of the policies had been in force over five years, while the remaining ninety-nine had an average duration of but two years and a fraction of a month. Seventy-six per cent. of the whole number of suicides committed the act within twenty-four months after the procurement of insurance policies.

Here are two notable facts in the experience of these ten companies for five years: First, a rapid increase in the ratio of suicides to the whole number of deaths; secondly, a very large proportion of these cases occurring within two years after effecting the insurance. These facts make it difficult to resist the conclusion that the insured, in at least a great many instances, committed the act of suicide under the impression that it would not invalidate their policies, and that they procured their insurance in anticipation of this result. How shall we otherwise account for the fact that so large a proportion of the whole number is to be found among those whose policies had run but for a short time? The fact upon its face implies intention beforehand on the part of the insured. As we have no doubt, many of these parties had suicide in view when they procured their policies, and finally killed themselves in pursuance of a previously formed purpose. The facts admit of no other conclusion.

What, then, becomes of the theory, so prevalent with courts of justice, that the act of suicide is to be taken as proving insanity; and hence that it places the burden of proving the reverse upon the insurance company in any issue involving this question? The theory is not only shown to be false by facts, but is also one of great injustice to insurers. The latter expressly stipulate that in the event that the insured shall die by his own hands the policy shall be "null and void." Now, if this event happens, then by every rule of common sense it is for those who claim under the policy to show that the insured was insane, and not for the insurer to show that he was sane at the time. Insanity is the exceptional condition of the human mind, and to presume its presence in every case of suicide is to contradict the evidence of facts. If a man takes his own life, using the means that are naturally adapted to the result, the overwhelming presumption is that he understands the relation of these means to the end, and, if so, that he intends it. And, if he intends it, then, whatever may be the degree of his *moral* accountability, he dies by his own hands in the sense that forfeits an insurance policy by its very terms. Any other construction of the contract makes it a mere nullity as against suicide, and completely destroys all power on the part of insurers to protect themselves against this peril.

Let it be understood, as a general proposition of law, that life policies are not vacated in cases of suicide, and we have a powerful influence supplied, in the first instance, to fraudulent insurance, and then to the actual commission of the crime. Such a theory, while grossly unjust to insurance companies, has a natural tendency to increase the number of self-murders. It is quite time for courts uniformly to apply the principles of common sense and common justice in deciding suicide claims under the insurance contract. The figures we have cited give a very startling commentary upon the theory which always presumes insanity from suicide, and makes life policies incontestible on this ground. The effect of the theory is to demoralize and corrupt the community, by supplying a temptation to fraud and crime.

COAL MONOPOLIES.

[WE publish a portion of the article of "J. R. H.," omitting the matter which is preliminary to the subject of which he treats.—EDITOR.]

IN 1866 five of the most extended and wealthy coal companies in the eastern coal-fields of Pennsylvania entered into a confederation the real and only object of which was to control the market price of coal in their interests, to create by artificial means necessity among the people, and then to make the people's necessity their opportunity. A contract in furtherance of this scheme was made and entered into by these companies at Watkins, in the State of New York, providing among other things that a joint committee of three persons should be chosen, whose duty it should be to control the amount of coal mined and shipped, make all contracts for transportation and sale, and also to enter into any arrangement with other coal companies for the purpose of still further extending their power over the market. After their operations had been conducted for some time in this manner, a bill was drawn by one of the members of the association on another for an unpaid balance on a settlement made under the contract. The bill was dishonored, and a suit brought upon it, which has recently been tried before His Honor Judge Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The law settled by the case was substantially this: "A contract made by coal companies by which the amount and kind of coal each should supply and the price thereof is regulated is against public policy and void."

When a bill, note, or other instrument is but the means by which such illegal contract is executed, it is tainted with the illegality; and, as between the parties to the original contract, no recovery can be had upon it.

The remarks of Judge Agnew in this case were such as could emanate only from a high-minded and honorable man, fully conscious of the delicacy of the relations before the court, and the infinite importance that the law governing them should be firmly planted on a truthful and humane construction of such relations.

Among other remarks will be found the following:

"When competition is free, individual error or folly will generally find a corrective in the conduct of others. But here is a combination of all the coal companies operating in the Blossburg and Barclay mining regions, and controlling their entire production. They have combined together to govern the supply and the price of coal in all the markets from the Hudson to the Mississippi and from Pennsylvania to the lakes. This combination has a power, in its confederated form, which no individual action can confer. The public must succumb to it, for it has left no competition free to correct its baleful influences. When the supply of coal is suspended, the demand becomes importunate, and prices must rise. Or, if the supply goes forward, the prices fixed by the confederates must accompany it. The domestic hearth, the furnace of the iron-master, and the fires of the manufacturer all feel the restraint, while many dependent hands are paralyzed and hungry mouths are stinted. The influence of a lack of supply or a rise in the price of an article of such prime necessity cannot be measured. It permeates the entire mass of community, and leaves few of its members untouched by its withering blight. Such a combination is more than a contract; it is an offense."

This decision is an honor to the state, and will give to its courts the fuller confidence and respect of the people at home and abroad. It adds one more undying laurel to the already grand fame of the judiciary of the Keystone State.

J. R. H.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 15th, 1871.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce, whose annual report has just made its appearance, was organized in 1770, by letters patent granted by George III to certain persons whose names are specified in the charter. Amendatory acts confirming the original charter, and modifying the same, have since been added by the legislature of New York. The report just published is divided into two parts—the first containing the proceedings of the Chamber for the past year; the second containing a large amount of statistical information in respect to trade and finance in the City of New York, and to some extent in the nation. We regard this report as the fullest and most perfect of the whole series.

—The associated railways of Germany, on the 1st of January, 1871, consisted of seventy-eight companies, owning 19,145 miles of road, against 17,178 miles on the 1st of January, 1870. Forty-nine of these companies, owning 11,835 miles of road, were in Germany; twenty-four, owning 5,060 miles, were in Austria and Hungary; and five, owning 1,350 miles, were in Holland. The total mileage of road built by these companies in 1870 was 1,967 miles.

—The legal rate of interest in Kansas is 12 per cent. If a note goes to protest for non-payment, the law allows six per cent. damages on the whole amount; and if the note be collected by a suit, then the maker must pay all the legal costs, and the charges of the holder's lawyer into the bargain. This is a pretty stiff *régime* for money borrowers.

—The last annual report of the railroads of Pennsylvania shows a capital stock of $354,318,423, a funded debt of $203,001,810, a floating debt of $16,149,020, a total cost of roads and equipments amounting to $411,487,104, total receipts for the year amounting to $100,051,765, operating expenses amounting to $65,913,570, and 5,102 miles of road.

—In 1850 the railway mileage in this country was about 8,000, and now it is about 55,000 miles, or one-third of the railway mileage of the world. At the end of the present decade we shall reach not less than 75,000 miles of railway, with a carrying capacity of 375,000,000 tuns per annum.

—The imports of the United States from Buenos Ayres increased from $2,725,000 in 1858 to $6,415,000 in 1870, showing an increase of 139 per cent. Our exports to Buenos Ayres in the same period increased from $552,000 to $2,281,000, showing an increase of 313 per cent.

—The total indebtedness of the State of Connecticut April 1st, 1871, was $5,804,610.93, against $6,560,304.95 at the same period last year. The entire revenue for the year from all sources was $1,926,983.09. The school fund of the state amounts to $2,048,375.62.

—The imports of cotton into the United Kingdom from September 1st, 1870, to May 4th, 1871, were 3,240,171 bales, of which 1,784,673 bales were of American production. For the corresponding period of the previous year the imports amounted to 2,453,096 bales.

—The financial report of the Morris Canal and Banking Company for the year ending February 28th, 1871, shows gross receipts to the amount of $391,549.76, and disbursements amounting to $308,473.41, leaving a net income on the business of $188,076.35.

—The aggregate of the debt of South Carolina amounts to $8,860,108. The population of the state in 1860 was 703,766, and in 1870 it was 728,000. The valuation of real and personal estate in 1860 was $489,319,128, and in 1870 it was $164,409,491.

—There are five railroad kings in this country that control railroad property amounting to $500,000,000, yielding a gross annual income of about $100,000,000. This is an immense concentration of monetary power.

—At the close of 1870 there were in the State of Minnesota 1,087 miles of completed railroad, of which 330 miles were built within the year. This year 549 miles of road are under contract to be completed before winter.

—The Tammany Ring has added about $50,000,000 to the debt of New York City and County since January, 1869, with the prospect of increasing it some $15,000,000 more in the next twelve months.

—The British Board of Trade sets down the value of imports into Great Britain from the United States at $249,024,645 for the year 1870, which is the largest amount ever recorded for a single year.

—The labor-saving machines of this country are estimated to have a wealth-producing force equal to the combined power of a nation of 200,000,000 of laboring men.

—Steam engines in England consume eighteen millions of tons of coal a year, and create thereby a force equal to an army of producers eighty millions strong.

—The state debt of Louisiana exceeds $40,000,000, with a property valuation in 1870 amounting to $250,588,510, against $435,687,265 in 1860.

—The imports into the port of Boston for the first four months of 1871 amounted to $18,858,163, and the exports to $4,407,420.

—The national debt of France now exceeds six thousand millions of dollars. It is the largest national debt in the world.

—The colored population of the United States, as ascertained by the last census, amounts to 4,857,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

THE sales of this first-class security has received a fresh impetus during the present month, the bonds being in great request all over the country.

Seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest per annum on a land-grant railroad bond, issued only on completed road, is an investment rarely offered.

A significant fact in relation to the placing of this loan is that those who have already invested in it have generally *reinvested*, the July interest just accrued in the same security showing the fullest confidence in the enterprise, its management and its solidity.

The work is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The country along the line of the road is rapidly filling up with an excellent class of settlers, leaving no doubt that each and every section of it will pay, and that entire success will attend this new and important enterprise. There are many inquiries by parties wishing to purchase the lands of the Company, and we predict large sales of the bonds for this purpose alone the moment the Minnesota lands—about 7,000,000 acres—are put upon the market, which will be in early fall (as the bonds are receivable at 10 per cent. premium in payment for lands).

We believe no better enterprise to enrich the country was ever entered upon, and no better security offered upon any market than the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. We will receive remittances in money or other securities for investment in the above bonds from our subscribers, for which we make no charge.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY is now such a drug that people who happen to have more than they require for the immediate demands of their business can put it to no better use than that of depositing it in the vaults of a bank for safe-keeping. A business acquaintance of ours happens to be the unfortunate owner of some fifty thousand dollars which he does not wish to invest permanently, and may not have occasion to use for some months; so he attempted to dispose of it by depositing it with some trust company or banking association, where it would be drawing interest. But he could find none willing to receive it and allow even 1 per cent. per annum for its use. The middle of August is supposed to be the period by moneyed men when there will be a better demand for money; but no reasons are given for fixing upon that time beyond the vague one that a revival of business will then give a larger field for its employment, although there is so large a surplus of money in Wall Street, and loans on call are made without any difficulty at 2 to 3 per cent., and on time at 3 to 5. Interest bearing railroad bonds which yield from 6 to eight per cent. are selling below par, and Southern state bonds are selling at rates which pay from 8 to 10 per cent. The generally entertained opinion that abundance of money and low rates of interest lead to wild speculations and extravagantly high prices is strikingly disproved by the condition of things at the present time. There is no speculative movement at the present time, neither in stocks, real estate, cotton, petroleum, grain, or provisions. And prices are very low in all. The only exceptional case is that of domestic cotton goods, in which there is great activity, but no wild speculation. The bank statements for the last three weeks have all been of a favorable character and show our city banks to be in a very sound and healthy condition. The demands for money from the South and West a month or two hence, for the purpose of securing the grain crop and the cotton crop, will materially reduce the surplus of our associated banks, but not to an extent likely to cause any inconvenience.

Affairs in Wall Street since the collapse in the Rock Island "corner" have been gradually settling down into an almost stagnant condition. Most of the favorite speculative stocks have settled down by their own weight to points which make them very tempting to speculators. But since the hot weather set in there are so many absentees from the Street that there are hardly enough operators remaining to keep up any interest in the Stock Exchange.

Rock Island has continued pretty quiet since the last drop at about 108; but the notification given by Mr. Tracy, president of the company, to the Stock Exchange, on Monday, that there would be an issue of 20,000 new shares at the end of thirty days has given a check to any movement for a rise. The issue of this notice shows the danger of an attempt by any outside party to "corner" a stock the president of which may at his pleasure increase to any extent. It is now seen that the movement which broke down the speculation in Rock Island came, as was at the time suspected, from the very quarter which might have been trusted to prevent it. Of course, those who knew that 20,000 shares of new stock were going to be put upon the market could sell "short" with perfect safety and to any extent, as they did. The "bulls" in such a case were sure to be ruined; and, when the great "cornerer" found that he had bought 70,000 more shares than were in existence, he must know that, if he continue to buy there would be another 70,000 put upon him. This the possibility of such a game as this being played that renders the outside public so cautious in buying railroad stocks. It is for this reason that, while a bank stock which pays 10 per cent. sells at 160 to 170, a railroad stock which pays the same rate sells at 75 to 90.

Ohio and Mississippi has been one of the weakest stocks on the list, and it is evident that some of the members of the pool have been secretly selling out. There is a good deal of unsophisticated human nature even among the members of stock speculating cliques and pools, and it is not very surprising to learn that they will now and then take care of themselves at the expense of their associates.

The "bulls" in gold have been unable to carry up the price to the point they aimed at. It was on the cards to make gold sell at a 115 by the 1st of July; but the highest point it has touched was 113⅜, from which it has gradually subsided to 112¾. This is partly owing to the reports from England that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson had succeeded in placing a considerable portion of the new 5 per cent. loan in London. But, whether this report be true or not, gold will fall; and, if Mr. Boutwell chooses, he can prevent its ever rising above 110. As a measure of safety to our importing merchants, he ought to fix on a maximum figure for the gold premium, and we trust he may.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICANS generally are the greatest consumers of dry goods of any people on earth. Rich and poor alike indulge in the luxury of new clothes; and it is only necessary to look at the traveling bags and trunks of an American when going on a journey, and compare them with the scant baggage of British and Continental travelers, to fully comprehend the extravagance of our countrymen and women in the matter of personal attire. An Irishman comes to this country, and takes his whole stock of clothing in a cotton handkerchief, which he carries at the end of a stick across his shoulder, as he walks out of Castle Garden in pursuit of fortune. In a few years he crosses the ocean again, to take a look at the "Ould Counthry," and he takes with him a wardrobe on so extensive a scale that it requires half a dozen large trunks to contain it.

In the case of the Irishwoman the fact is more exaggerated. She lands here without a hat upon her head. An old blue cloak, which may have been worn by her grandmother, is the only article of finery she can boast of. But in a few weeks she goes to mass in a silk hat and artificial flowers, a bright shawl on her shoulders, and a parasol to protect her complexion. There are two or three hundred thousand of these dry goods consumers landed upon our shores every year, whose demands must be supplied. Then there are four millions of emancipated negroes, who consumed one blanket a year, and whose nakedness was barely covered by the cheapest and coarsest of cloth; but who now are becoming enormous consumers of the finer and costlier fabrics of cotton, linen, and silk. We are teaching the Indians, too, the use of clothing. They are great consumers of blankets. The Indian women know the value of shawls, and are fast discovering the advantages of shoes, stockings, and gloves, to say nothing of hats and ribbons.

The increase of our dry-goods consumers is so great that the rapid increase of our manufacturing machinery is unable to keep up with it; and the consequence is a constant tendency to an increase of prices in the raw material and in the manufactured goods. And this increase of consumers grows greater every year; and the dry-goods business can hardly be overdone. The demands of the West are enormous; and it may startle some to learn that the third largest dry-goods establishment in the country is that of a great distributing center, Chicago.

The present year has been one of great activity in dry goods, and probably the sales from the commission houses and the manufacturers' agents in this city have been larger and more active than were ever before known in June and July. The commission houses and jobbers, which usually take account of stock in July, are said to be so reduced that it has required but little time to perform that duty.

The business of the past week was greatly interrupted by our national holiday; scarcely anything being done on Monday, and nothing at all on Tuesday, and but little on Wednesday. The rest of the week was tolerable active, and unusually so for July.

Prices in all kinds of domestic cottons and woolens have an advancing tendency, and the value of both cotton and wool are on the rise. Owing to the activity thus far, a more quiet market is anticipated for the remainder of the month.

Brown sheeting and shirtings of standard makes continue in good demand, and prices are very firm. In some descriptions of lower grade the price has been advanced half a cent a yard.

In bleached sheetings and shirtings the deliveries are mostly on account of orders given some time since. Jobbers are anxious to buy before the advance takes place, which is counted upon on the opening of the fall trade. Prices are firmly maintained.

Printing cloths are without essential change, but the market is strong for 64 standards in the gray at 7½ to 7⅝ cents.

Prints have been in less active demand, the season for light colorings having passed and the new dark colorings for the fall trade not having been placed upon the market.

Ginghams are in moderately good demand, but sales are confined mostly to the better qualities of the more popular makes.

Corset jeans are in such limited supply that prices are very strong with a tendency to higher rates.

Cambrics are in good demand and quotations firmly maintained.

Rolled jaconets are still scarce, and the agents take orders for future delivery at the then current values.

Cotton flannels are still in good demand, but owing to the very large sales in the early part of last mouth there is less doing than in other departments of domestic cottons.

Cotton drills are in more active demand for export, but there is a comparatively light business for home consumption. Prices are firm.

In other departments of domestic cotton goods the demand is better than usual at this season, and prices are generally firm with an advancing tendency.

In all descriptions of domestic woolen fabrics prices are firm; and, in consequence of the increased price of wools, which has been greater than in the price of the manufactured article, there is a general expectation of an advance as the opening of the fall trade approaches.

For cloths and overcoatings, doeskins, cassimeres, and satinets there is a good demand and prices are strong, but there is no exceptional activity.

Carpets have been generally advanced and prices are 5 to 15 cents higher. The best makes of Brussels are in good demand, and large orders have been given for future delivery.

Blankets and flannels are in good demand; there is a limited supply in first hands, and prices are firm.

Foreign goods are inactive, but the importers are making liberal arrangements for a larger fall business; and, as there will be a considerably large importation from Germany and France, the English manufacturers will be likely to suffer from the competition of their Continental rivals.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y., July 10th, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative, and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit, and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed road, equipments, and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend upon a slow future development, but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.

6. The loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular, and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the road.

The exchange of Five-twenties for these bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100. Interest payable May and November.

Price, until further notice, 92, and accrued interest from May 1.

FISK & HATCH.

FIRST MORTGAGE JOINT BOND OF THREE NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANIES (Principal and Interest Payable in Gold), COMPRISING THE VERMONT DIVISION of the PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG TRUNK R. R. LINE, CONNECTING THE LAKES AND THE ATLANTIC BY MUCH THE SHORTEST ROUTE.

This Road is being built and managed by New England BUSINESS MEN, who have invested largely in the CAPITAL STOCK, and whose experience and reputation guarantee the most THOROUGH CONSTRUCTION of the Road, and at the same time insure the most HONORABLE CONDUCT OF ITS AFFAIRS.

The Road is so situated as to secure to itself, AT ONCE, the largest PLEASURE TRAVEL OF ANY RAILROAD IN THE EASTERN STATES, connecting, as it will, by the shortest route, *Saratoga, Lakes George and Champlain* with *Mt. Mansfield, Lakes Memphremagog* and *Willoughby*, and the *Whale Mountains*, Independent of the through freight and passenger traffic, which must at once flow to it upon its completion, in consequence of its being the SHORTEST ROUTE to the seaboard, the earnings from the LOCAL BUSINESS will be sufficient to pay all running expenses and the interest on its SMALL BONDED DEBT.

Cash subscriptions to the STOCK of the Road have already been made sufficient to complete the road ready for the iron. The bonds are coupon or registered, and are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, and $100.

The interest is SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, payable semi-annually, in Boston, May 1st and November 1st. These bonds are offered until further notice at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and we recommend them to Savings Banks, holders of trust funds, and all others having money to invest, as FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

For further information—pamphlets, maps, etc.—apply to

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vermont.
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TANNER & CO., BANKERS, 11 WALL ST., NEW YORK, DEALERS IN STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, & EXCHANGE.
ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
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Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.
Interest payable August and February, in New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. Taxes.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL ST.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

[A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

BREADSTUFFS.—The Wheat market since our last has been fairly active. The liberal arrivals and much firmness in freights, unfavorable Liverpool advices, and reduced limits to shippers' orders have disappointed holders, as a better market in Liverpool and large orders from there were confidently looked for. In order to sell freely a slight decline was necessary; but many holders refused to yield, preferring to place it in store, in anticipation of a better market ere the close of the month. At yesterday's market there was an active demand, chiefly for export; though we notice a fair speculative inquiry, and prices are higher at the close and strong. The exports of the week were 434,408 bushels, and the sales 528,000 bushels. Oats have been more active, but at irregular prices. Western have been freely offered and are a shade lower. White have been in active demand, are not plenty, and have improved. At the close the market is better for both Mixed and White. Indian Corn has been freely offered and very active at easier figures. The demand has been largely speculative, and we have added somewhat to our stock; but it is still quite moderate. At the close the market is strong but is less active. In Flour the past has been a broken and unsatisfactory week to most dealers. The arrivals have been liberal, exceeding the general expectation, and we have added considerably to our stock, and find it rather excessive for this season of the year. It consists largely of medium grades, and receivers find it difficult to disposed of them at satisfactory prices. In Shipping Extras there has been much irregularity in prices, but since Thursday there has been more doing for export. New has not arrived freely, and prices are irregular, though generally satisfactory. Family brands have been pressed on the market and are lower. At the close there is more firmness on all grades. The exports of the week are only 15,040 barrels, and the sales 44,100 barrels. In Barley we are without any activity. Our letters from this state and Canada are favorable for the crop. Barley Malt has sold less freely, and prices generally are lower and somewhat nominal. Rye has been in limited demand and prices are lower and nominal. State is scarce and prices are uncertain. Western is plenty. The export demand is limited.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair amount of animation to trade during the past week, but the business was mostly of a jobbing character. Large dealers are unwilling to handle goods at present prices. The general market has been firm. The stock of Brazil continues pretty large at all points on the seaboard, but there is scarcely any stock now known to be due. There is enough, but no excess of samples on the market. Java moves slowly, but prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES.—Foreign grades are without decided change in values. Grocers' operations are only moderate and of a retail character. Distilling styles are scarcely ever spoken of, and for the present may be set down as entirely neglected; while the boiling grades are in not much better condition. Refiners are consuming some stock. Domestic has met with only a moderate trade, but full prices are demanded.

PROVISIONS.—Very little business has been done in the Hog product during the week under review, English and Continental shippers, the home trade, and speculators all holding off for new developments calculated to have a direct influence. Most of the leading stocks are concentrated and sparingly offered, with holders claiming to feel much faith in their property, owing to its relative cheapness, and certainty to attract attention from that cause; but, on the other hand, the "bears" assert that not only is the old crop far in excess of all demand, home or foreign, but that the summer packing will, as it does now, supply the outlet up to the next regular crop. The European markets are also thoroughly stocked and not likely to call for many goods, except such choice parcels as come from the ice-houses. Both Mess Pork and Lard continue as leading articles; but speculators handle them very sparingly at present. Beef has about as few friends as ever, the movement being entirely in a jobbing way, and prices may be considered as more or less nominal.

SUGARS.—There has been a pretty good demand for Raw Sugars since our last, and the market has ruled quite firm on all grades of Cuba, Porto Rico, etc. A great many buyers, however, have been holding off entirely, while a number buy only for pressing wants. But, considering the broken week, trade was better than might generally be expected.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JULY 11th, 1871.
[REVISED EXPRESSLY FOR THE INDEPENDENT.]

BEEVES.—The demand has been very light and prices have declined.

MILCH COWS.—The demand is light and prices are heavy.

VEAL CALVES.—The market has been more active, prices have advanced, and the market closes firm.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—There is a good demand for prime Sheep and Lambs and prices are unchanged.

SWINE.—The market is quiet but firmer.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET PLACES.

	This week.	Last week.
Fancy	11¾@12	11¾@12
Extra	11 @11¾	11¾@12
First quality	11¼@11¾	11 @11¾
Second quality	10¾@11	11¼@11¾
Third quality	9¾@10¼	10 @10¾
Inferior	9 @9	9 @10
Average of all sales about	10¾	11¼

GENERAL QUOTATIONS.

COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice	$80@$85	$80@$85
Good	65@75	65@75
Fair	50@60	50@60
Inferior and Common	30@40	30@40

VEAL CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Extra and Choice	9¾@10¾	8 @8¾
Good	8¾@9¼	7¾@8¾
Common	6¾@7¾	6 @7
Inferior	5 @6¼	5 @5¾

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

	per lb.	This week.	Last week.
Choice		6¾@6¾	6 @6¼
Extra		5¾@6	5¾@6
Good		5¼@5¾	5¼@5¾
Fair		5 @5¼	5 @5¼
Common		4¾@5	4¾@5
Extra Lambs		10 @10¼	10¼@11
Good		9¾@10	9¾@10
Common to Fair		8¾@9¾	8 @9

SWINE.

	Live, per lb.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed	5 @5¼	6 @7

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, July 10, 1871.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city), is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimack W	17¼	Wamsutta	17¼
Merrimack D	11¾	Garner & Co	10
Cocheco, L	11¾	Arnold	9
Sprague	11	Hamilton	11¾
Pacific	11	Richmond	11
American	11¾	Gloucester	11
Dunnells	11	Mourning	10¾
Allens	11	Lancaster	10¾
Manchester	11	Oriental	11

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	13	Roanoke	13¾
Hartford	13	Glenrock	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Ameskeag, A	14¾	Pepperell, B	13
Lawrence, D	12¾	" R	12
" H	10	" C	11
" L	10	" E	9¾
" G	9	" F	8¾
Pacific, Extra	14¼	Boott, S	15¾
" H	12	" C	10¾
" L	10	" E	9¾
Atlantic A	15¾	Appleton, A	15¾
" H	13¾	" E	12¾
" L	10¾	Lawrence, O	13¾
" P	9¾	" F	12¾
Arnwan, W	14	" R	11¾
Stark, A	15¾	Lyman, B	14
Massachusetts	13¾	" C	12
" H	11¾	" D	10
Indian Head	14	Tremont, H	14¾
" L	10	Indian Orchard, A	13¾
Exeter, A	14¾	" B	12¾
" H	12	" W	10¾
Medford	14	Great Falls, H	13¾
Amoskeag	14	" E	11¾
Pittsfield, A	14¾	" W	10¾
Kennebec, A	15	Dwight, A	14¾
Bedford, R	14¾	" B	13¾
Pocasset	14	" C	12